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MR. HILL'S SPEECH AND THE SENATORIAL RACE.

No matter what the result of the election for senator may be, the grand speech that was made by the Hon. Benj. H. Hill must fill the heart of every Georgian with joy and pride.

We doubt if political history furnishes a parallel in bitterness, baseness or persistency to the attack that has been made on this great Georgian. He has been beset on all sides. His enemies have hung upon his flanks, tirelessly and remorselessly. He has been assaulted through press, caucus and lobby. His slightest action has been magnified, and his most patriotic work distorted. There was good reason to fear at one time that his enemies would triumph over him, and that his fame would be blackened and his usefulness destroyed. It really seemed as if the great man, so sure of foot, and so elastic and alert, must at last go down before the detractors that hung like a cloud about him.

It must be a joy, then, to every fair-minded man—to every man who loves Georgia and her representative—that Mr. Hill triumphed so signally over the slanders that have been uttered against him in his speech on Saturday night. He threw his enemies from him as easily as a lion throws the dew-drops from his mane. He laughed them to scorn. He held them up to public contempt. He riddled their charges and mercilessly exposed their motives. He enthused his friends with a new fire he captured all the impartial minds, and filled even his bitterest enemies with conviction. Whatever may come of his present race, Mr. Hill has vindicated his character from an attack that in venom and malignity has never been equalled. He has re-established his old fame, and added a new lustre to his distinguished name.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

We regret to state that we are unable to lay Mr. Hill's speech, delivered on Saturday night, before our readers this morning. We expected to have a copy revised and corrected by Mr. Hill for this issue, and so promised. Yesterday Mr. Hill was summoned, by telegraph, to return to Washington, and left in the evening before he had time to finish writing it out. He promised, however, to write it out when he got to Washington and send a copy to all his friends. It will never read as well as he spoke it. Many persons think it was the finest effort of his life.

UNDER a suspension of the rules, the Florida house of representatives has passed an act to declare and establish by the state of Florida of electors for president and vice president.

OLD Simon Cameron isn't in favor of the electoral compromise bill. This is another healthy sign.

DISEASE temporarily closed Morton's mouth yesterday.

PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS.

—John A. Logan was a salary grabber and voted to pay the president fifty thousand dollars. He was defeated yesterday.

—Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was in favor of paying Grant $50,000. The people of his state left him at home.

—Zach Chandler was the original mover of the salary grab. He was defeated by his own party, and had a bill of sale for two-thirds of them, before that vote.

—Matt Carpenter was left at home on account of back pay.

—The great tidal wave that gave us our present majority in congress was the result of the vote on the salary grab, back pay, and increasing the president's salary to $50 000.

—Ben Butler was defeated for congress two years, ago on account of his strong advocacy of the salary steal. His constituents could stand his stealing spoons and other small things, but went back on him when he wanted to steal money from the treasury.

"GATH'S" TRENCHANT PEN.

He Takes a Sly Look at the Senatorial Race.

The following letter was received last night by a reliable gentleman in this city, and in justice to George Alfred Townsend, the writer, it is handed to us for publication. Mr. Townsend is the Washington correspondent of several northern and western papers, and writes under the *nom de plume* of "Gath."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—The Washington Union says that Judge Schley denies that he was present when Norwood related to me the interview or talk I printed. I do not know whether this is true or not. If Schley did make that statement he is a miserable tool. He followed me down stairs at Willard's hotel and said that if I would take part in Norwood's favor, I would be obliged to him that he would hold himself ready at any time to repay. Having command of northern money, I suppose he thought he would bring me to its magnet. Whether his motives, good or evil, and I suppose they were no less than friendship for Senator Norwood, he mistook his man. I would be an evil agent in this time of returning wisdom and concord between south and north if I helped to destroy a man whose election at this time from Georgia would be regarded all over the north as the best sign of wisdom and amity that the south had given. Georgia wants a man here who can speak the great sentiments that will make the south again the peer of any section. Then respect, credit and enthusiasm will attend the eloquent messages of Georgia, who could in the same congress defend his neighbors and their lost cause, and discern the greater cause that is ahead of us all—our country.

I am, I suppose, an unexpected, as I know I am an unpremeditated factor in your approaching competitions. But I will not permit any person to get off several hundred miles from Washington and deny his words as said to me with a purpose. I will neither be used nor abused without seeing it. As to Judge Schley it is poor honor for him to take northern made money and use it in Georgia to defeat a southern democrat. If he wants any controversy with me, can repeat the example I have tried to set, that a rich man does not inspire me a particle. If Georgia wants to sit in a corner of the senate I suggest that somebody be elected who does not think and cannot talk.

Very truly

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND.

A Card.

The stenographic report of Mr. Hill's speech of Saturday night is an ingenious exemplification of the spirit that is "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike."

As delivered, it conveyed the impression to many of his hearers that he had maligned the memory of a dozen dead brothers, and attacked my own character. I waited for an authoritative statement of what the distinguished orator had said before calling him to account for lugging into his affecting appeal for election to the United States Senate, reference, which could have no possible connection with his political career, but could serve as a cover to assault the memory of the dead in order to wound the living.

I am not disappointed in discovering that this speech-maker—acting after his manner—has conveyed this impression by innuendo, instead of manly, straight-forward statement. He has left the poison to rankle, but cleverly evaded the responsibility of his defamation.

To those who know my brother George and are acquainted with the history of the Garsed case in Augusta, it were needless to say anything; but to the large number of Mr. Hill's listeners, who never heard of the facts, I beg to say only one word.

In the summer of 1865 Mr. Garsed, of Philadelphia, came to Augusta to purchase cotton. My brother sold him several hundred bales of his own cotton, and at the request of Mr. Metcalf, negotiated a sale of nearly ten thousand bales on similar terms.

My brother's only interest here was the commission for negotiating a mercantile transaction. No writing was had between them, because of my brother's then confidence in Mr. Metcalf. After Mr. Garsed had made every arrangement to raise the money and had taken possession of the cotton, Mr. Metcalf found it to his interest to deny the contract.

This gave rise to the case. Mr. Ben Hill filed a bill and Judge Iverson L. Harris, then on the superior bench granted an injunction restraining Garsed from taking the cotton until it could be judicially determined; whether a contract binding in the law had been entered into or not. And this question of law was the sole question in the cause, which, after many years of litigation, after my brother had surrendered every possible interest in the result, and after he had lain for years in his grave, was decided adversely to Mr. Garsed.

Another part of Mr. Hill's speech challenges remarks. With truth—defying egotism—he arrogates to himself the office of having stopped military intervention in this case, and put an end to cotton seizures throughout the whole state. And all this in ten days after the giant had entered the arena.

Now, the truth is, that with this stoppage Mr. Hill's connection was about as remote as the danger he declares he was in, of being put in jail, and his noble scorn of a bribe. All of which exist as the products of a rich imagination.

Mr. Metcalf had a nephew-in-law in New York—Church by name, who was the editor of the "Army and Navy Journal," and who was called to Augusta by his uncle at this time. This gentleman got the ear of Mr. Stanton, then secretary of war, and that cabinet officer promptly ordered General Steedman to abstain from interference in civil questions in this state.

This much in defence of the honored dead, whom Mr. Hill has attempted to slander. So far as Mr. Hill's speech implies that I am of a band of conspirators to defeat and humiliate him—I need only say I belong to that large majority in this state who have no confidence in Mr. Hill's political integrity; all of whom are classified in that honorable gentleman's mind as rascals or fools. In such a company of conservative patriots I am quite contented to remain, and leave Mr. Hill to the enjoyment of his malicious but harmless vanity.

W. SCHLEY.

SPALDING FOR HILL.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

Special to the Constitution.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 22, 1877.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Spalding to-day to express their preference in the senatorial contest. Judge J. C. Nichols was chairman, and S. W. Murray, secretary.

Resolutions were offered by Dr. D. T. Johnson to approve the past and present course of B. H. Hill, and request our representative and senator to vote for him to the last, and invite the assistance of the members from Pike, Monroe, Henry, Upson, Merriwether, Butts, Fayette and Clayton.

The meeting was very largely attended and consisted of the most prominent men of the county.

J.

Spalding County on the Senator—Ben Hill the Man.

GRIFFIN, January 22, 1877.

In pursuance of a call promulgated through the newspapers, a mass meeting of the citizens of Spalding county was held at the City Hall in Griffin this morning, at which Judge J. C. Nichols presided with S. W. Murray as secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Col T. R. Mills, jr., to be for expressing the preference and wishes of Spalding county as to who should be our next United State Senator.

The following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Dr. D. T Johnson, were enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted:

We, the people of Spalding county, in mass meeting assembled, being called upon to express our preference upon a candidate for United States Senator from Georgia, do emphatically pronounce in favor of the patriotic and distinguished Georgian who, alone of our leaders, stood man ully in the breach at the time when our liberties were assailed in the dark and gloomy days of reconstruction, who was true to his principles in the days when our Southern leader and president ordered the support of our great and able men, and merited the title of "my right hand man" from President Davis; who was true to his people in the hour of their defeat, who true to his people in the hour of their recent victory, and who has shown himself still true and patriotic in this hour, in which contending parties each claim victory.

1. We therefore resolve, that our immediate Representative, Col J. D Stewart, and our immediate Senator, Hon T. M. Harkness, be and they are hereby requested by every means in their power to procure and assist in the election of the great and faithful Georgian, Hon. B. H. Hill, to the United States Senate.

2. Be it further resolved, That the Representatives of our neighboring counties of Monroe, Pike, Henry, Butts, Upson, Merriwether and Fayette, be requested to join the Representatives of their neighboring county of Spalding in furthering this great and patriotic end.

3 Resolved, That we request the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Griffin and in the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the senators and representatives representing all the above-named counties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. C. NICHOLS, ch'm'n.

S. W. MURRAY, sec'y.

Clayton County for Hill.

JONESBORO, January 22, 1877.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Clayton assembled at the court house, in the town of Jonesboro.

Joseph McCall, Esq., was called to the chair, and N. G. Hudson requested to act as secretary.

Judge McCall, upon taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, regarding the senatorial contest. The chair appointed Jno. T. Glenn, S. D. Stuart and W. T. Sims, committee. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, we the citizens of Clayton in convention assembled, while fully appreciating the eminent public services and ability of the various aspirants for United States Senator, yet in view of the complications of federal offices at Washington, and the demand at present for the best talent in the country in our national councils,

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly pronounce our decided preference for Hon. Benj. H. Hill for this high and exalted position, and most earnestly request our representative, Mr. A. E. Cloud, as well as all the members of the general assembly to use their utmost endeavors to secure his election.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished our representative; also, that a copy be sent to the Atlanta CONSTITUTION for publication.

Meeting adjourned.

J. H. MCCALL, Chairman.

N. G. HEAM, Secretary.

Resting on their Oars.

CHESTER, PA., January 22.—There are twenty-five hundred men out of employment at the ship yard in this place owing to the inclement weather. There are nine new steamships under contract.

Florida's Vote.

TALLAHASSEE, January 22.—A dispatch says the house passed, under a suspension of the rules, an act to declare and establish the appointment by the state of Florida of electors for president and vice-president.

A Woolen Failure.

WARREN, MAINE, January 22.—The Warren manufacturing company have failed. Their liabilities are unknown.

A Failure.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The firm of Cook & Co., bookstore, has failed. Liabilities, $100,000; assets, much larger. They will resume.

Burned Out.

ERIE, PA., January 22.—The Walnut paper mills have been burned. Loss, $44,000.

Snow.

NEW YORK, January 22.—It has been snowing since morning.

The Snakes.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22.—Several specimens of snakes which fell in south Memphis have been sent to the Smithsonian institute.

THERE were nearly forty sacks of mail for Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois on the railway train destroyed at Ashtabula. In addition there was a paper mail for Nebraska, Dakota, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, and a foreign mail for Chicago and points west of Chicago. The greater part of this mail was destroyed, and many missing letters and papers are to be accounted for in this way. In cases where persons have reason to believe that important letters written by them since last at Ashtabula they should be prompt in forwarding such statements or information as will cause the loss of letters to be felt as little as possible. Persons expecting letters written just previous to date of the accident should make all reasonable allowances.

MORTON'S CONTORTIONS.

THE FOUL MOUTHED HERO OF HOT SPRINGS GIVING VENT TO HIS SPLEEN.

He Complains that Edmunds Has Sold the Republican Party Out and Burned the Bridge Behind Him.

The Dark Shadow of Ku-Kluxism Thrown Aslant the Senate Chamber.

Old Simon Cameron Joins in the Lugubrious Performance.

The News From Europe, Fires, Failures, etc.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The CHAIR laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, endorsing the report of Lieutenant Q. A. Gilmore, of the engineer corps, in regard to the survey of the water line communication from the mouth of the St. Mary river, Georgia, through Florida, by way of Okefonokee swamp to the Gulf of Mexico. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. MORTON argued that Hayes had been elected president. He had supposed that all agreed in the absence of legislation that the president of the senate must count the votes. The tellers were mere facilities for making the calculations and keeping the account. They counted what the president of the senate handed them. The counting of the votes was a ceremony to which the two houses were witnesses. The constitution provides that the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the two houses, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted, and if no candidate has a majority of all the electors appointed, the house shall proceed to elect. Mr. Morton argued that the question of eligibility of the election was a matter left with the states under the injunctions of the constitution. Very few republicans respect this bill, and it will be taken at all as a dose of castor oil. Senator Edmunds burned his ships behind him when he scorned the power of the president of the senate to count the vote in the absence of legislation. He thus seemed to make it a necessity to accept this bill. This bill is a product of the Mississippi plan. The dark shadow of intimidation has fallen upon this chamber. There is no power to go behind the returns of the election of the electors if certified by the proper returning or canvassing officers of the states. Neither state courts, United States courts, or congress or this commission can go behind the decision of the returning officers of the state; it would be revolution and draw to congress the power that was intended to be left to the states. The bill is a compromise in which the republican party has yielded the vital point, and will take a place alongside with the compromise of 1850 and 1820. Compromise measures generally succeed for the time, and result disastrously. The vital point of the bill and the most objectionable is that which confers the jurisdiction of this commission. They are invested with the powers which belong to both houses. It is the duty of the president of the senate to determine and present the true certificates from the electors of a state, and when a certificate comes into his hand he must investigate and determine whether it comes from the electors of a state. He must decide that question upon his peril and present that certificate to the two houses of congress.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Committees—Endorsements from the Country, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The president is reported as speaking strongly in favor of the electoral bill, and expressed the determination to sign it should it pass.

Before the privileges and powers committee Gen. Judson Kilpatrick testified, that he took with him to North Carolina a letter from Chandler; that he had confidence in the national republican committee, and was worth consideration with one hundred dollars for expenses; had no instructions to use the money in improper means to influence the result of the election.

A message from the president was laid before the house in response to a resolution calling for copies of orders given for the use of troops in Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida during the election. The copies of orders were transmitted with the message. The president defends his action as being simply in the performance of his duty under the constitution and laws, and says that if he had had more troops at his disposal, he would have stationed them so as to prevent the violation of the election laws in those states, also in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

Mr. Wood, of New York, moved to refer the message to a select committee of four, to inquire whether there has been any unwarrantable exercise of authority, for which the president is justly responsible. A vote on the resolution was prevented by parliamentary device. It comes up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

In the senate, Mr. Morton spoke for an hour, when ill health interrupted him. He maintained that the president of the senate had power to count the vote. He claimed that Hayes was elected and declared the bill was yielding to the democrats.

Mr. Frelinghuysen followed, arguing the constitutionality of the bill

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill as a democratic measure.

Mr. Edmunds said he would press the bill to a vote to-morrow evening, if the senate would give one night to the country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The comptroller has called for the condition of the national banks at the close of business on January 20th.

The house committee on Indian affairs agreed to recommend the passage of Seelye's bill to ratify the arrangement made with the Sioux Indians by commissioners in October last, for the relinquishment of their title to Black Hills country.

Marshal Pitkins was asked by the privileges and powers committee whether money was paid out of the United States funds to witnesses brought to New Orleans, and whose testimony was used by the returning board. Witness said that they were not so paid so far as he was aware though he had United States witnesses in the usual course. The committee also examined witness as to the affairs of his office, and the fact was brought out that the number of paid special deputies employed by him was 840, their duties being in New Orleans. They all received pay for only one day, except 75 of them, who received pay for ten days. About 1,500 special deputies acted in other parts of the state, but received no pay.

Reports of sub-committees were read to the full committee.

The committee on commerce commenced preparation on the new river and harbor bill. The amount appropriated will not exceed three millions.

The democratic caucus of the house did nothing definite. The caucus will be called again at the discretion of Col. Lamar, chairman, when the democratic senators will be invited to participate. The bill is approved by the regular joint committee of both house and senate caucuses, and it is positively asserted that it will become a law.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—The chamber of commerce adopted resolutions urging the immediate passage of the bill.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22.—The directors of the board of trade adopted resolutions approving the bill.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The merchants' exchange has adopted resolutions strongly endorsing the electoral count bill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 22.—Twenty-eighth ballot: Logan, 97; Anderson, 87; scattering, 14. Trumbull got his first vote on this ballot.

RUSSIA'S TURKEY STEW.

WILL ALEXANDER SIT DOWN TO THE FEAST?

The Plenipotentiaries Resolve Themselves Into a Home-Guard, and March in Mad Dire Straits—Sanfed Pasha is Ready for the Carving to Commence, etc.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The conference has ended. Following the declaration, Ignatieff laid stress upon the responsibility resting on the porte, and hoped that Turkey would not undertake war with Servia and Montenegro. The dispatches do not indicate Russia's course.

A dispatch to Reuter's telegraph from Constantinople says that Sanfed Pasha opened the proceedings at to-day's sitting of the conference by reading a note stating that the porte might come to an understanding with the powers on certain points of detail, but passing over in silence the proposal relative to the appointment of governors, and instead of an international commission proposing a local elective commission, presided over by an Ottoman functionary. Finally, Sanfed suggested that the settlement of the questions relative to Servia and Montenegro were reserved for ulterior decision. Thereupon Lord Salisbury declared that the porte having refused the two chief guarantees demanded by the powers, there no longer was any common basis for discussion, and the conference therefore must be regarded at an end.

General Ignatieff, the Russian plenipentiary, spoke similarly. He declared the porte's proposal unaccepted, laid stress upon the responsibility resting upon the porte, and expressed the hope that Turkey would not undertake hostilities against Servia and Montenegro, but cause the position of her christian subjects to be respected. The conference then broke up.

Lord Salisbury and General Ignatieff leave Monday, and the other plenipotentiaries in the course of the week.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 22.—The Berlin telegram, which was published on Thursday last, stating that Prince Gortschakoff has issued a circular to the Russian representatives abroad expressing the belief that Turkey would reject the conference proposals, and declaring that Russia could not undertake a warlike policy, because Europe would not support her, and might form a coalition against her, is a pure invention. No circular of any kind has been issued. The czar awaits official cognizance of results at Constantinople before adopting a decision respecting his next step.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.—Sanfed Pasha justified the note he read at the conference to-day by the decision of the grand council. Before the dissolution of the conference, General Ignatieff spoke on behalf of the Christians. Lord Salisbury said Europe would gladly see the porte extend reforms to its entire territory.

The departure of the ambassadors does not imply a rupture of a diplomatic relation as the charges d'affairs remain.

LONDON, January 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says that Ignatieff declared, on Saturday, after the conference, if the porte should disregard the armistice, or take any action hostile to Montenegro or Servia, or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as provocation, and would consider what course ought to be followed by all the plenipotentiaries assembled at the Austrian embassy, and signed the final protocol of the conference.

A Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Russia is beginning to represent to the powers that demands of conference having been rejected it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe ascertain and find it impossible to agree on the joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the conference is the defeat of Europe, and not of Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Chinese embassy have arrived at Southampton.

Viscount Gage, of Ireland, is dead.

Don Carlos is reported to be at Constantinople.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.

Another Version of It by "An Eye-Witness."

NEW YORK, January 18.—The Tribune publishes an account of the Bennett-May duel, which it says is obtained from an eye-witness. The account says the first shot fell to May. If he could kill or disable his antagonist while the words "one, two, three" were delivered in rapid succession by the other's second, he was safe. If he should fail, it would be his turn to be a target for the bullet of his opponent. If, however, he fired before or after the words, he was by the code a coward, and in case he killed his opponent, a murderer. May betrayed nervousness but as he took his position he was observed to be greatly composed. Bennett, on the other hand, showed no signs of trepidation either in speech or manner. The arrangements having been completed, the two principals took their positions at a distance of about twelve yards apart. The pistols were loaded and handed to them, and the seconds retired to one side. Then came the question, "Are you ready?" Immediately, and before the one could be given, May raised his pistol, took a hasty aim, and pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire. On receiving the intimation that it was his turn, Bennett raised his pistol, cried scornfully, "I could kill you now if I wished," and, pointing it into the air, fired quickly.

The duelists then saluted one another, when suddenly, to the utmost amazement of all present, Frederick May turned and hurried away. No words passed between the two principals at any time during the meeting, except Bennett's remark when he fired his pistol in the air, and the "propositions" so often mentioned were mere myths. As soon as the form of the retreating duelist was out of sight, the rest of the party returned to the railroad station. Upon getting back to New York, Bennett made a stay in the city of only about five hour's duration, betaking himself as quickly as possible to the shores of New Jersey. Here he remained secretly in his valet attending to his business, and preparing for his European trip until Saturday last, when he embarked on board the City of Richmond, with his sister and his valet. The published reports of the escape were substantially correct, but it was not true that Bennett was on board of the Herald yacht for several days How long he will stay abroad is uncertain, but it is probable that he will remain for a considerable time, as he is known to have taken thirty trunks with him for his sister and himself.

A report was received last night that Frederick May was in Washington, and had been seen in company with two gentlemen at the National theatre.

Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The firemen and sailors of the steamship Montana had a quarrel. Several were severely wounded. The officers had a difficulty quelling the fight.

Wm. Allen Butler has been appointed a referee to the Continental insurance company.

Henry M. Williams, ex-deputy collector, was arrested for complicity in the Lawrence smuggling frauds. Lawrence has agreed to tell all he knows. Williams claims that his arrest is a job on the part of District Attorney Bliss for lobbying at Washington against his re-appointment.

Seizing the Sour Mash.

NEW YORK, January 22.—An illicit whisky distillery in West Thirty-sixth street was seized by the government officers yesterday. The still and mash vats were destroyed, and John E. Smith, the owner, arrested.

A Veteran Gone.

RICE BEACH, Jan. 22.—Capt. Locke, a veteran of 1812, and one of the Dartmouth prisoners, is dead.

HILL HORIZONED.

THE GEORGIA GLADIATOR UNDER ANALYSIS BY A CHICAGO JOURNALIST.

A Misconstrued Character, a Modest Genius, an Able Thinker, and a Man who has yet to Fill his True Place in Politics.

Like Benjamin of Old, his Brethren are Willing to Sell him to the Egyptians, but are Held in Fear by the Jacobs at Home.

Which Explains the True Reason of the Cap in Benjamin's Sack.

Special Correspondence Chicago Times.

BEN HILL.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Though one of the pertinaciously marked and justly remarkable figures, Ben Hill is really one of the least understood men in the house and in the country. He had been heard of before his amnesty encounter with Blaine in the north as a southerner—fierce in partisanship and hot of speech. To say that he was a Georgian was at that time enough to convey a distinct concept of fire and fury and impulse and passionate protest against all that had been done civilly, socially and belligerently during the decade from 60 to 70. He had been a senator in Davis' confederacy. What more was needed to fix his place among the imperious, impulsive, mercurial mad-heads who strove to dash the golden bond of political union to the ground because they could not fill with their own highly-flavored decoction. To the country, pretty much without distinction of party, this name Ben Hill was the lineal descendant and right of indoctrination with the same virus—by right of the intolerable chrism of secession and extreme state rights of Toombs, the intemperate, and Wigfall, the empty-headed but flamboyant apostle of barbarism in politics. This simulacrum of the Hill of cotemporary tradition fill all minds, and I believe still holds

SO SHADOWY OUTLINES

in the mental gallery of the average student of cotemporary events. I am free to own that my own reading—and rather superficial reading of Hill's utterances had intensified the outlines I have sketched in my own mind. But as this extraordinary man is now serving as a shuttle-cock betwixt, not only two parties, but between tacitly opposing factions in his own party, a study of the man and his methods, characteristics and tendencies, ought to possess far more than passing interest. The man, especially as I am convinced from cumulative evidences, that Hill has not yet began to fill the space in the political world, to which his massive parts entitles him. That is, perhaps, inflated praise I do not intend it in that sense at all. No one can praise this singular man; he is as far above it as Webster, as Calhoun, as Bacon. Of his youth, family and intimate relatives I know nothing, nor do I think it likely that his reticence is ever broken on these points—points which in most cases, it is absolutely essential to know in order to adjust the true proportions of a man's personality. Hill's record before the war is brief, but characteristic. He was a whig of moderate earnestness. To him the traditions, policies and tendencies of that political group were more than the glorious traditions of great men; more than the memory of popular spectacles, when the tumult and hurrah of electioneering had blended and warped public judgment, until

THE FINAL PASSIONATE APOTHEOSIS

was the uncovering of a Jackson, a Taylor, or a Harrison. He opposed with the vigorous zeal of conscience and intellect the introduction of secession, or the communation of unionism which twenty years ago began to be preached from democratic pulpits and platforms. He pleaded for the indivisability of the states before secession—but when the irrevocable step had been taken by the Georgians, whom he loved, he saw no resource but to join the fatal warfare. In this act the man can hardly be understood. The southron has pre-eminently that indescribable attachment to his immediate local surroundings which is best illustrated in the musical romance and picturesque tales of Scott, or the romantic legends of mediæval Ireland. To these men the earth, the sky, the sod, the trees, the running streams, the lowing herds, the mettled steeds, the customs and kinship of mere boundaries constitute sacred hereditaments, whose sanctity cannot be disputed or questioned. In the north a mere state line excites no particular reverence. Business and the facilities of travel have obliterated anything like passionate state pride. The New Yorker is not particularly wedded to his citizenship in that state, the more especially that by a year's residence over the border in any direction he comes into the enjoyment of precisely the same rights and privileges guaranteed him in the empire commonwealth. Hence it is difficult to make the passionate devotion of a southron comprehensible to

THE CYNICAL NORTHERN,

whose indifference to the rights of their states is comparable only to their ignorances of what those rights are under the constitution. To the southron these conditions are absolutely unknown. A patriarchal people, there were few or none before the war who did not possess vast tracts of land in various portions of their states. No wonder that their locality became dear to them, for their homes, from which they could not separate themselves so readily as the more versatile and Arab-like northerner, were a great part of their "state." Hence the half feudal, half free atmosphere of the land. In this sentiment, Hill probably shared, though his studious discriminating mind could not have been so deeply steeped in the irrational repugnance to other sections—deeply as he may have loved his own. And this catholicity of nature is the glory and the danger of the man. His tolerance of the union claim before the war, drew upon him the suspicion and active enmity of the more intemperate advocates of separation. He threw his most potent forces into the common cause for the consolidation of the confederacy, avowing to his people the while, that the disruption of the union was a criminal blunder. Disagreeable as his reminders were to the people intoxicated with

THE FLEETING TRIUMPHS

of the confederated armies—they trusted him and demanded his services, for they seem to have known that a man who ventured to tell the potent sovereignty of the multitude truths which were not relishable might be trusted to work honestly whenever he set his shoulder to the wheel. Though opposing Davis originally, Hill was accepted by the leader of the confederacy as an unequaled force. "Hill," said Davis, when the cause of the rebellion looked brightest, "is worth an army of one hundred thousand men; I wouldn't exchange him for them." But even as he labored in the cause of sectionalism —which he had always deprecated—he assured his fellow senators that the worst fortune that could come to the confederacy would be its own success. He now thinks that such hazardous success to the north has plunged the country into its present despond. Of the two sections he holds that the south is not alone the sufferer; victory has brought a penalty to the north as well as the nation, which I see in the business stagnation, the political demoralization, and the crowding into place of the disreputable classes.

When the sight-seer comes to Washington, he asks to have pointed out two men—Blaine, of Maine, and Hill, of Georgia. Nor are the anticipations formed of one more unlike the reality than those of the other. With the memory of Blaine's prodigious smartness in mind, the visitor, if he be a northerner, as is most likely to be the case, looks for

A LIGHT, STATUESQUE FIGURE,

with Jove-like aspect and the full harmonic play of esthetic detail. When a full, somewhat gross body, surmounted by a head massive and shapely but rather bald, with an irregular fringe of gray hair, is pointed out as the unconquerable Blaine, there is generally a sigh of disappointed expectation. Can this clear-eyed, light-browed, smiling Saxon be the panoplied knight who pierced the armor of Mason, as Bob Ingersoll put it. Are these clear, liquid blue eyes the same that flashed wrath upon Hill; that scorched Knott and Hunton? Can this rotund body be the impressive figure that awed the confederate house? Where, then, is the southron whose lance fell before this champion? Far on the outer rim of seats, where the bustle and confusion of rushing pages and whispering lobbyists is loudest; where unchecked draughts from untimely doors pour in their baleful surfeits of fever and death—there is a figure which from the galleries even stands out in impressive proportions. Rising unobtrusively erect at his narrow desk—with the intent attitude of a student—this figure fixes the attention by an indescribable charm of manliness and repose. The shapely head, well covered with lightish brown hair, which leaves just a suspicion of a hankering for red, compromised by a unique medium, the effect of which is a good deal neutralized by a curtain of whiskers fashioned in

THE OLD-TIME STYLE,

and struggling betwixt a pale auburn tint and a whity brown. A Saxon face, pure and determined. The eyes large, lustrous and blue—sometimes to the intensity of stillness—the complexion sometimes ruddy, sometimes changing into the pallor which means neither age nor enfeebled health, but intensity of intellectual relaxation. In the heat of debate these features fix the most careless observer in the house. The face is all intellect and intelligence. The animal man seems to have no exponent about or upon the mouth or chin. The body, too, aids the ideal. He is tall, far beyond the average of men, but so well proportioned that his stature does not seem unusual. In fact it is this lack of the externals of the unique which make Hill worth considering—for though in mind, manner and stature utterly unique, he carries himself with such consummate propriety that the casual observer sees no sign. He is, therefore, devoid of those eccentricities of manner which make the observed of shallow observers. Though the most talked of man in the house he is the least obtrusive. The most positive in conviction, he is the least assertive; though one of the best lawyers on the floor, he is least heard. Though a master of the weapons of debate, information, and expression, he is the least upon his feet. When he answered Blaine's famous amnesty interpellation he was arguing

FOR A MEASURE,

—not a cause. When he speaks on the floor, he utters only the matured researches of law and fact, and utters it as a counsel to a court, not as a debater to a referee. Hence, the almost incredulous wonder with which he regarded Blaine's extraordinary freaks of debate. Hill would assert a general principle; Blaine would intimate a personal motive; Hill would declare an axiom of law and precedent; Blaine would recite an incident of personal career. With his mind full to the measure with law and history on the natural and guaranteed rights of war, Hill was met by a crossfire of jibes and taunts, and really confused. The laws of the house, ingeniously framed for the limitation of debate, annoy and perplex him. He has the instinct of oratory, and when embarked on the high sea of debate, has no conception of the limitation of the tides—of order and usage. He wants to speak until the thing that is in his mind to say is said, whether it be five minutes or an hour. Of course with such characteristics a master of the finesse of debate, like Blaine, could goad a lion into helplessness. I shall never forget the second day of that tremendous spectacle, when Hill launched upon the wide sea of constitutional right, and swept Blaine's shallow sophistries into the limbo of the ridiculous. It is a rare thing for the gallery, particularly the journalists, grown

SATED WITH SPEECH-MAKING,

to heed, or even hear a speech of more than 10 minutes. It was 3 o'clock before he took breath, and still the eyes and ears of the galleries were intent; still the signs of wonder and admiration on the floor were undiminished; still the man himself gave no evidence, after three hours, of exhaustion.

The substance of what he said is familiar to the country, but the motive and meaning are profound mysteries to this day, for it was the interpretation put upon the address by Blaine which reached the prejudiced ears of the north, not the meaning itself as emphasized by the man's tone, his temperament, his noble life, and his childlike sincerity. He made the mistake of supposing that he was addressing an audience of grown people—who would reason with him and show him where he was wrong—not an assembly of timid time-servers on one side and dishonest demagogues on the other. For though the democrats heard Hill and applauded, seeing none of the baleful insinuations which the vigilant imagination of Blaine deduced, the charge was no sooner made that Hill had justified secession and discredited northern humanity than the truculent blatherskites on both sides fell into a common chorus of denunciation. He was unconscious of the motive of the strife he had stirred. As a man who had always been identified with

THE UNION PARTY

of the south, he was unconscious that his criticism—based on the principle of some of the methods of the war—could be made susceptible of such an interpretation as his friends and enemies alike put upon them. In short, Hill was too honest, confiding, and unsuspicious of the arts of politicians, to know how such things as he had to say could be construed in any other light than historical and philosophical truisms applied to a much understood epoch. His very appearance should have closed the carping mouth of demagoguery. His tall form swaying to the exquisitely attuned accents, he poured out with a coherence of a matchless fortified information, fact after fact, deduction after deduction, with felicity of expression and an appreciation of the power of words which but two or three men on the earth could equal. That Blaine did not apprehend the speech or the character of the man, I have good reason to assert, for it was not a month later that the Maine man confided to a friend that Hill was a misunderstood man, and that his amnesty speech did him injustice. There was something pathetic in the look of speechless astonishment on Hill's face when the truth burst upon him that he had given the enemy the pretext they courted. His large blue eyes dilated to saucer-like, and he asked in grotesque wonder: "How can they charge me with these things, when my record proves the contrary? I have never been an ultraist; on the contrary, my whole life has been

SERENELY CONSERVATIVE."

When a few days later he saw in the presses the uses to which his argument was put, he was speechless with indignant astonishment. Shocked that his plea for the south should be accepted as an attempt to justify secession and vilify the north, he resolved to say no more. For Hill, like a good many in the land, does not confuse a party with the country. When he spoke of the Grant party, his enemies choose to interpret that as the north, and hence the obliquy upon his unoffending head. The months following the amnesty debate, though they made Hill less familiar to the country, made him better known to the house. The republicans, as if to make amends for the base uses they had put him to in reproducing the bloody shirt, treated him with marked consideration, and as his votes through the session confirmed his character for high-minded independence, he was unhesitatingly acknowledged to be a man of rare purity, personally and politically, as well as a man of extraordinary parts. But his growth in the esteem of both parties has not been unattended with those jealousies and expressions inseparable

FROM HUMAN INFIRMITIES.

Advantage was taken of the debates by his political rivals to disparage him in Georgia when it was found he would become too great a power. He has always been the beloved of his district, and singularly well sustained by the state at large. But the secession leaders, who remember his persistent discussion of the first steps leading to rebellion, resent his potency among the masses. Hence a course of systematic misrepresentation to prejudice him among the fickle populace of the state. Last winter they put him before the state as a marplot, who had ruined the democratic party by intemperate speech. This year he is represented as a disorganizer in the interest of Hayes. And the singular part of this inconsistent business is that the utter honesty and guilelessness of the man have in many ways confirmed this curious transposition of purposes. He made, as I said, his speech on the prison system as a philosophical essay, to explain what he esteemed an unfounded aspersion on the civilization of the south, and particularly Georgians, whom he knew to be guiltless of the unutterable crimes so recklessly enumerated by Blaine. It never occurred to him that in depicting the horrors, neglect and barbarities of war, that he could be misapprehended, as Blaine skilfully caused him to be

A MAN OF LARGE HEART,

noble impulses, manly resolution, and intellectual vigor, of the earnest type, he made no complaint, but trusted to time and his colleagues to justify him. Both have been at work—until to-day there is not a man in the house more beloved, respected and admired, nor to whom rivalry concedes greater purity, nor every more sensible potency. But it is still necessary that his standing shall be clouded in Georgia, for there is a senator

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1877.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The decisions for the July term, 1876, are now ready.

The pamphlet will be furnished to subscribers at $1, and to all others at $2.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We announce the name of Mr. WILLIAM A. HEMPHILL, our business manager, as the candidate of THE CONSTITUTION for state printer.

We refer to the course of our newspaper as a basis of our claims on the democratic party of Georgia, and to the general completeness and efficiency of our printing establishment as to our ability to promptly and properly perform the work.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

Florida, little Florida, the retreat of the alligator and carpet-bagger, will come to the front again in the strongest possible manner, if the pending bill becomes a law. For it provides that the certificates shall be acted upon in the alphabetical order of states. Only four states—Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina—have sent up extra sets of returns, and only these can be referred to the joint high court. Of the four, Florida will be first called, and her returns must be immediately submitted to the judgment and decision of the commission, whereupon the houses are to separate, and are not to meet for the purpose of proceeding with the count until the commission has submitted a report; for action upon the vote of any other state is expressly forbidden by the bill until the pending case has been finally disposed of. The Florida vote will therefore become the engrossing subject after the beginning of the count under the terms of the bill.

The circuit court of the Tallahassee district, the supreme court of the state, the governor, the legislature, and the face of the returns, each and all persist in giving the state to Tilden and Hendricks; and we are glad that the first struggle is to be over the vote of little Florida. It is our best hold, and Governor Brown should begin to pack his satchel for Washington. He will be needed above all other men. If the Florida case is put in his hands, victory is sure, under the terms of the bill.

The nature of the conspiracy concocted by the Chandler gang is made manifest by the unanimity with which the out-and-out republican organs denounce the provisions of the bill. The New York Times, the Pittsburg Commercial, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, the kitchen organ itself, and all the carpet-bag organs, like the Montgomery Journal and New Orleans Republican, are a unit against the bill; and all of them put their objections on the same ground—it deprives Mr. Ferry of all chance to count Hayes in. Hear the yell of Murtagh's Washington Republican:

> The republican senate is the bulwark of the republican party.
>
> The republican members of that body should understand at once that they are the servants of a people who will not consent to see their dearest rights bartered away by time-serving politicians.
>
> Let these republican senators hearken to the voice of the determined people which is now heard in no uncertain sound crying, "We are prepared for anything, rather than a compromise with usurpation."
>
> Let them remember that the constitution and established precedents make the only safe path in which to walk at this perilous crisis. Any other way means uncertainty, wrong, complications, patch-work, perhaps political chaos
>
> Let them remember that the voices of over four million loyal voters cry out in indignation against the proposed mixed tribunal, which means nothing other than making a president by a toss-penny-dice box arrangement.
>
> Let them pause, retrace the steps they have already taken and hereafter stand by the constitution and established precedents, which give to the president of the senate the right to open the certificates and count the votes.
>
> The American people will sustain them in this action against the menace of physical force of those who are now seeking to compromise a fight in which they have already been defeated.

Outside of the ultra republican papers, there is the greatest possible diversity among the opinions of press and politicians. As a temporary expedient to overcome a serious and pressing danger it receives the support—not the cordial support, it is true—of moderate men of whatever party, and of all men who regard their private affairs almost to the exclusion of those of the public. No one wholly likes it, but no moderate man seems prepared to reject it. The commercial centres will wield a powerful influence in its favor, and it is more than likely that their strength will bring to the support of the experiment a majority of the northern congressional votes.

The democratic press of the south endorse the bill almost unanimously. The Columbus Times is still the sole exception on our list of exchanges. The Macon Telegraph, the Columbus Enquirer, the Savannah News and the two papers of Augusta; the Nashville American, the Chattanooga Times and the Knoxville Tribune; the Charleston News and Courier; the Raleigh Sentinel; the Dispatch, the Whig, and the Enquirer, all of Richmond; the Baltimore Gazette; the Montgomery Advertiser and the Mobile Register; the Times and the Picayune, each of New Orleans, and the Galveston News, all of these strong and representative southern papers advise the acceptance of the bill, in terms not to be mistaken. No one of them regards it as just or perfect, but all are inclined to believe it the best practicable plan that is now within reach.

The next two days will make plain the drift of public opinion, and upon that the fate of the bill will turn. We believe it will be endorsed by the country and approved by congress. No ordinary effort or expression can defeat it, for it will be sustained in each house by the ablest leaders on both sides—by Bayard and Thurman, by Conkling and Edmunds in the senate; by Hoar and McCrary, by Lamar and Dudley Field in the house. The chances are largely in favor of its passage; and it is already given out—by the Bohemians—that the tribunal of arbitration will be composed as follows:

Supreme Court.	Senate.	House.
Clifford,	Edmunds,	Payne,
Field,	Frelinghuysen,	Hunton,
Strong,	Conkling,	Hewitt,
Miller,	Thurman,	McCrary,
Davis,	Bayard,	Hoar.

DR. JAMES STACEY, D. D.

Sunday morning's CONSTITUTION mentioned the fact that the degree of doctor of divinity had just been conferred upon the Rev. James Stacey, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Newnan. It will be remembered that this is the gentleman, who some time since, wrote a prize essay on the "nature, design and proper observance of the Sabbath," and won the reward under the most flattering circumstances. Our fellow-citizen, Mr. W. A. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Marsh, was moved to offer a reward of $300 for the best essay on the subject. One hundred and eight competing manuscripts were received by a committee of able divines at Richmond, the writers belonging to various Protestant denominations, and some of the manuscripts coming from across the waters. The award was unanimously made to the author of the manuscript signed "Sigma," which proved to have been the *non de plume* of Dr. Stacey.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN 1876.

The mercantile agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., has issued its annual compilation of commercial failures in this country and in the dominion of Canada during the year 1876. The figures have been tabulated with great care and are interesting and suggestive enough to be reproduced here.

The figures show the number of failures throughout the United States, together with the amount of liabilities, for the past and several previous years, is as follows:

Years	No. of Failures.	Total Liabilities	Average Liabilities.
1876	9,092	$191,117,786	$21,0 0
1875	7,740	201,060,358	25,980
1874	5,830	155,239 100	26,627
1873	5,184	228 499,000	44,085
1874	4,069	121,056,000	29,906

The marked reduction in the average liabilities for 1876 indicates that the wider the wave of trouble extends, the greater the number of small traders it includes.

In order to illustrate in what sections of country the financial pressure has been most severe, the agency has compiled the following instructive table for 1876:

No. in Failed Business.	Per ct. Failures.	Amount Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.	Ratio.
77,719	1.14	$27,501,000	$23,605	1 in 99
155,184	2.73	52,670,541	16,833	1 in 72
27,5 309	3.39	25,083,2 6	14,961	1 in 64
27,145	1.63	2,983,000	14,906	1 in 61
54,000	1.7.8	20,317,991	14,287	1 in 32
12,8				
N. E. States.....				
Middle States..				
Western States				
Southern States				
Pacific States.				
Canada.....				

An examination of the above table confirms the impression, which has been very general, that the trade in the western and southern states has been less disastrous than that of the eastern and middle states.

The agency alludes, as a significant circumstance, to the fact that the failures in the middle states are one in every 57 names reported in business, while in the western states the proportion is one in every 72, but the comparison between the east and the south is even more significant, for in New England, with all its wealth and solidity, one in every 59 has yielded to the pressure of the times, while in the south, with all its poverty, its political and other disabilities, the percentage of failures is only one in every 64. Even in Canada, where there is a gold basis, light taxation, freedom from political complications, and all favoring conditions, the above showing is indicative of much greater pressure than in the United States, the failures in the Dominion being one in every 32. In England no very accurate figures are obtainable, and none of course as yet for the past year, but for 1875 a return was made of 1,700 failures among 60,000 firms prominent in trade, indicating one failure for every 36 firms reported in business, with an average liability of $87,870. The figures for the United States, showing a failure of one in every 63, with an average liability of $21,000, indicate that the pressure of the times has been either not so great in this country as elsewhere, or that it has been borne with less disastrous results.

In spite of these things, the circular says it is undeniable that the past year has witnessed a marked improvement in the values of many leading staples, as compared with the prices prevailing in 1875. It is equally true that in extent of profitable trade there has been a perceptible gain, and there is no denying the fact that, in many branches of business, a much larger number have added to their available surplus during 1876 than in 1875. Many articles had reached a par value, in illustration of which the statement may be ventured that, as far as further depreciation in prices were concerned, specie payments might have been resumed in the early part of 1876 without causing any material disturbance in values. Not only had some prices reached par—and in some cases below it—but it was settled conviction that the stock of goods in all hands nearest the consumer had reached the lowest possible point. Production, warned by previous losses, had been regulated to the extent of positive wants; and the pressure to sell, so apparent in 1875, was largely diminished. Thus, barely the first half of 1876 was reached, when all the conditions of stock, supply, demand and price favored an improved condition of business. That this improvement did take place in September and October was everywhere evident; but the heated presidential contest, and the miserable muddle as to the result of that contest which has since prevailed, has almost completely paralyzed business. The last two months of the year, therefore, were most disappointing, and from causes exceptional and temporary in character, the promise of the early autumn of improvement in business was not fulfilled. It is significant, however, that the failures in the last quarter of 1876 are less by twenty per cent in number than for the last quarter in 1875, while the total liabilities for the last quarter in 1876 are not one-half of those for the corresponding quarter of 1875. The scale favorable comparison also holds good as to the decreased number of failures which occurred in the fourth quarter of 1876, as compared with the larger number in the third quarter.

The agency concludes its very exhaustive review by a suggestion, that in times when economy is so much in vogue, care should be taken to distinguish between what is true and what is false economy. It is very truly remarked that a reduction in expenses, which imparts efficiency, or which increases the unavoidable risks to which business men are exposed, is not true economy. It would be, for instance, false economy to cease to insure against fire, because the saving of the premium might reduce expenses; it would be equally unwise to change from strong to weak insurance companies, because a saving could be effected; and it would be the extremest folly to dispose of a first-class fire-proof safe and procure a weaker one, only because it was cheaper. On the contrary, true economy would be more evident on the part of the merchant if he sought to strengthen the companies in whose safety he had so direct an interest; or still more evident if, being in weak companies, he changed to the strongest. How far this rule applies to the aids in obtaining information, it is not for us to say, though Messrs. Dunn & Co. seem to have reason on their side when they urge that if these aids are second-class and not the most reliable that can be obtained, the certain losses to which they are exposed are needlessly enlarged and endangered.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Our telegrams have already announced the fact that Grant's cabinet has taken measures to provide for a more thorough collection of the revenue in certain of the southern states, including Georgia. This purpose has been brought about by a letter of Green B. Raum, commissioner, to Secretary Morrill. Raum states that from recent reports of officers and agents of the revenue bureau, stationed in North Carolina, Georgia, and northern Alabama, it appears that the illicit distillation and illegal sale of spirits is carried on to an extent unknown at any time before during the existence of the present laws. The frauds also in the production and sale of manufactured tobacco in the state of North Carolina alone are believed to amount to nearly half a million of dollars annually.

In the state above named, together with southwest Virginia and east Tennessee, according to Raum, there are operated at this time not less than 2,000 illegal distilleries, producing at an average fifteen gallons per day, the tax upon which is $27,000. All these distilleries will run at least twenty days during a month, and some of them continually for four months this year, occasioning a loss to the revenue of $2,000,000. These stills are located in the mountain gorges and spargely-settled districts, and can only be discovered and the offenders arrested by extraordinary efforts on the part of the officers.

During the last year, Raum remarks, revenue agent Wagner, with a mounted and armed civil force, succeeded in breaking up 133 such stills, and arresting 131 offenders, nearly all of whom were convicted and are now serving out their sentence in a state penitentiary. In North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, a considerable number of persons were arrested. These active operations and arrests seem not to have at all deterred the violation of the law. They are now, says the pensive Raum, more bold and defiant than ever, especially in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. They have combined together to resist the execution of the laws, and boast that they will resist to the end and meet force with force. A few weeks since a party under the charge of revenue agent Wagner, searching for illicit stills, were attacked at about daylight, by a force of twenty armed men and fired upon.

All this is, of course, very sad, and to bring about a change, Raum recommends that the commanding officer of the military division or department embracing the states named be instructed to furnish a sufficient force of troops to assist the civil officers to execute the laws and arrest offenders. The matter was referred to the secretary of war, who has instructed the general of the army to issue the necessary orders to General Ruger.

SENATOR GORDON'S RAILROAD SINKING FUND BILL.

Senator Gordon's bill to create a sinking fund for the iquidation of the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific railroad companies, as reported from the senate railroad committee has been amended by the omission of its sixth section. This section proposed to repeal the law which throws open to settlement, at $1.25 per acre, all lands not sold by the companies within three years after the completion of their road, and provided for their exemption from local taxation. The committee modify the requirement of the original bill that all government freight and transportation between the Pacific coast and points east of the Missouri river shall be sent by these railroads by providing that the cost shall not exceed the cost by other routes or means of transportation.

The bill, as it stands, provides that the companies shall be immediately credited with the amount now withheld by the treasury on account of governmeat transportation, to be made equal by the companies to $1,000,000, and that on the 1st day of April and October hereafter each company shall pay into the United States treasury the sum of $750,000, until, by compounding the interest semi-annually, their credits shall be equal to the total amount of the government subsidy bonds with simple interest on said bonds added.

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.

The arbitrators chosen to settle the long-disputed matter of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia have filed their award in the executive office in Annapolis. This award, signed by Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, is in favor of Maryland. Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, has filed a minority report differing in some material particulars from the award of the majority of the board. This award permanently, and we trust satisfactorily, settles a vexed question out of which has grown many serious collisions and much litigation.

FACT AND COMMENT.

He that fights and sails away will live to fight another May.

CONNECTICUT is thinking seriously of abolishing the death penalty

BIERSTADT is sketching again in the Rocky Mountains, accompanied by Lord Dunraven.

WANTED to know the whereabouts of little Charley Ross and little Freddie May.

THE man who does not hesitate about going to war has never been bossed by a second lieutenant.

THE white whale in New York uses $65 worth of water a day, and Good Templars just dote upon him.

BENNETT is the only native New Yorker that ever controlled a metropolitan daily. All the others were carpet-baggers.

"LEMONS, or Wedlock for Seven," is the title of the latest New York play; to be followed, possibly, by "Oranges, or Divorce al Round."

EX-GOVERNOR SAUNDERS, the newly-elected senator from Nebraska, was a member of a Wall street firm of brokers, and became dead broke before he entered the senatorial field.

DION BOUCICAULT recently told a friend of his that the whole number of dramatic pieces which he had put upon the stage is 367, and that they have yielded him not far from $5,000 000.

GEN. AUGUR'S course at New Orleans up to this time has been discreet and greatly to his credit. It is fortunate for the country that Sugar is not in his place.—N. Y. Sun.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: Rome, Georgia, has a successful plow factory, turning out a hundred plows per week. Wouldn't the proprietors like to work it on shares? Wouldn't they run the risk of becoming furrowed by care?

AN eccentric Englishman some time ago left his daughters by will their weight in one pound notes. The oldest received $256,000, and the youngest $285,720.

PRESIDENT GRANT has now thirty-four relatives in office, and his last one is for a life appointment in the pay service of the army. Grant's policy as he retires seems to be "Myself first and the devil take the hindmost."—New York Express.

IT is said among the friends of Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, that the fact that Jay Gould and the Union Pacific railroad were anxious for his re-election was the main cause of his defeat in the Nebraska legislature.

GOV. PILLSBURY, of Minnesota, has followed Grant's example and has ordered the state arms and war material to be removed from St. Paul, a democratic city, to Minneapolis, where republicans most do congregate.

THE Georgia delegation in congress has had three members added to it within the past day or two. The World's correspondent credits it with Mr. Coldwell, of Alabama, and the Herald's with Forney and Lewis, of the same state. Georgia is looking up.

WE are glad that the joint committee have come to an amicable understanding on the presidential question. The country knew not at what moment the conferences might have degenerated into a hostile exchange of intstands.

A NEW YORK correspondent says MR TILTON lives with her mother, and is poor. She keeps her two boys, but their father clothes them and pays their other expenses. The two daughters occupy the Livingston street house, and are highly thought of.

SAM. BARD is in New Orleans. He went down to get the returning board to judicially determine his politics, something he has been unable to do for many years.—Memphis Avalanche.

MR. STOUGHTON does not feel entirely satisfied with the result. The members of the supreme court are not reliable arbiters of the vital point at issue in this contest, to-wit: whether a New York lawyer must necessarily be tamed headed in order to be appointed minister to England.—Brooklyn Argus

THE claim of Baltimore to the title of the "Liverpool of America" will seem somewhat weak in the face of an ice embargo which has lasted nearly a month. During a good part of this time the ice has extended for 130 miles down Chesapeake bay.

WORK is a monster of such frightful mien,
That, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with his face,
We can't endure, we up and leave the place.
—Louisville Courier-Journal

A MONTANA surgeon recently utilized snow in an operation. Having to extract a tumor of the size of an apple from a man's side, he mixed some snow and salt, applied the freezing mixture to the tumor till the surface became white, and then cut out the tumor, the patient all the while reading a newspaper, and unconscious of the action of the knife.

GRANT will be remembered for his peculiar system of rewards and punishments, if for nothing else. Luckey gets a fat office, Babcock is retained in profitable places, Murtagh is reappointed, and the convicted whisky thieves are pardoned out of prison as fast as the president can sign the necessary documents. Brisbow, Binford Wilson and Yaryan are dire the honest servants of the public and which the rogues.

THE Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England, has the largest clock in the world. The dial is forty feet in diameter. The hands, with their counterpoises, weigh nearly a quarter of a ton; the minute hand measures nineteen feet in length, and moves half an inch at every beat of the pendulum. The distance traveled by the point of the minute hand is nearly four miles a week.

MR. G. F. TRAIN thus describes himself in his own paper: "I receive no callers, talk with no adults, make no speeches, visit no theatres, concerts, lyceums, or churches; enter no hotels, restaurants, court or public places; see no interviewers, attend no dinners, balls or private parties; make no calls, give no Christmas presents, make no charitable donations, attend no weddings or festivals, stake no hands belong to no club; court no sympathy, ask no favors, need no money, seek no office, possess no aspirations.

THE Vermont clergyman who has fallen from grace—he of St. Johnsbury, whose name is Enos Hopkins—ranks in the same category to-day as the eminently respectable president of an Annapolis bank who has stolen $100,000 by way of winding up an irreproachable career of fifty years. Yet each of these eminent personages will find those who will condone his crimes, on the ground that respectable gentlemen should not be treated as common felons are treated. But if a thief is a thief, the world is over. And thieves ought to be locked up.—Brooklyn Argus.

MR. HOOKER, the Roman-American banker, once occupied the Bonsparte palace in the ancient city, one wing of which was reserved by Cardinal Bonsparte. The cardinal, says a letter in the Philadelphia Telegraph, one day sent to inform the banker that he would be happy to call upon him. Mr. Hooker courteously responded, and after the visit accompanied his eminence back to his own suit of apartments. They were preceded by four servants in gorgeous livery, whose office was so remarkable that Mr. Hooker's gravity was well nigh upset. They wiped the door-handles as the cardinal and the american banker advanced, while the former then opened the doors.

AMERICAN colonels in the service of the Khedive of Egypt receive as pay $230 per month, with allowances for quarters and duty provisions. Contracts are made for five years, with the right of renewal on the part of the government. Traveling expenses from the United States are paid, and in case of an honorable discharge, the return expenses, with six months full pay, are granted. If an officer is compelled to resign on account of the climate, he receives two months pay and mileage home. In case of death from ordinary causes, the widow or family receives one year's full pay, but if the officer is killed in battle, or wounded so that death ensues, his widow receives a pension equal to half his pay, which is continued until her death or marriage, when it is divided among the children until the boys become of age and the girls marry. An oath of fidelity is exacted, and all American officers are obliged to renounce the protection of our diplomatic agents and trust to the Egyptian tribunals.

St. James Hotel, Florida.

This favorite House is now open. Passenger Elevator, good table and other appointments found in first-class Hotels. Special arrangements for rooms by the week or season. Rooms secured by mail or telegraph. Address J. R CAMPBELL, Manager. dec9—d2m

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, in Athens, on the first day of February next, to elect a Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, in place of Dr. Pendleton, resigned.

WM. L. MITCHELL,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
jan23—d41

Headquarters

—FOR—

Tennessee Produce

McGAUGHEY BROS.

We now have in Store for Sale CHEAP:

75 cars Corn,
10 " Wheat,
10 " Oats,
6 " Brannd,
8 " Hay,
5 " Shucks.

McGAUGHEY BROS.,
85 South Broad street,
Atlanta, Ga.
jan23—d3t

MERCHANTS'
Inland Route for Florida.
NO SEA SICKNESS.
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
J. B. SCHUYLER,
Captain L. W. BURNS.

BEING elegantly fitted up with state-rooms and every convenience of a first class hotel, will sail from Padleford's wharf, savannah, Georgia, on SATURDAY, December 9, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter at same hour, landing at Doboy, Darien, St. Simon's, Brunswick St. Mary's, Fernandina and Jacksonville, connecting with all points on the upper St. John's and Ocklawaha rivers; and at Darien with steamer Halcyon for Ocmee and Ocmulgee rivers on a through tariff. Returning, leaves Jacksonville every Thursday and Monday.

Through tickets issued North for any points in Florida will be received for passage, including meals and state rooms.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and received at all times.

Cash will be paid for all purchases on account of this steamer. Parties are therefore cautioned against contracting any bills for her account.

On her Wednesday trip Schuyler will run through to Palatka only, touching at Jacksonville and points on the St Johns On her Saturday trips will stop at all Landings named above.

J. S. S. LAWRENCE,
General Agent, Savannah.
J. W. HANCOX,
Proprietor.
jan23—d3mo

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of John S. Sowells, Bankrupt—No. 639.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Alfred G. Foster, at his office in Madison, Georgia, on the 4th day of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., why the bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

A. E. BUCK, Clerk,
jan23—d11

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted" "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents

FERTILIZER.—I will have for sale "STRONG'S AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES," the highest grade article offered in this market. Testimonials of the highest character. Send in your orders. The supply will be limited to 50,000 tons. Cotton option 15 cents per pound. C. H. STRONG, corner Marietta and Broad streets. jan23-d1f

TO THE LADIES OF ATLANTA.—R. S. CRUTCHER, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., is in the city with some new and valuable attachments for all kinds of Sewing Machines. They save labor, time, thread and temper, and as an inducement for you to buy he takes old attachments in part pay. Do not fail to see them when he calls at your residence. jan23—d1t

WANTED TO BUY A HOUSE Leave description etc., of a house convenient to Capitol, costing $ or $3,000 with John B. James. jan23—d3t

FOR SALE—Drug Store in Carnesville, Ga. Stock about $4,000 00. Doing thriving business. Terms easy. Apply, at once, to David W. Curry, Carnesville, Georgia jan23—d1f, 1mo, thurdsaun

WANTED—By a Lady, with twelve years experience in teaching Latin, French, the English Branches, Higher Mathematics and Music, a position as teacher in a school or private family. Best references given and required. Address E. B. W. P. O. Box 788. jan23 dtues, thurs&sun

WANTED—Situation as Clerk in a store. Hardware preferred. Can furnish good recommendations from last employer. Address T. S., Post-office. jan23—d3t

WANTED—A white girl, from 12 to 14 years of age, as a companion for a lady. Must come well recommended. Apply at 45 Simpson street. jan23—d3t

FOR RENT—A very desirable Store House in St. James' Block for rent. Apply to Snead & Co. jan23—d1fsfeb1

FOR RENT—One Office and several nice Sleeping Rooms, over Boynton Bros., Alabama street. Enquire of P. Hancock. Wm. A. Rawson. jan23—deod10t

FOR RENT—Cottage 3 rooms, dressing room and kitchen. Would exchange for a farm near city. H. F Leak, 39 Whitehall. jan21-dsun wed

MEDICAL LIBRARY—Embracing all the Standard authors—at private sale, very low, by Joyner & Hill. Ja-21-d3t

LOST—Between the Passenger Depo and the L. P. National Hotel, an India Rubber Tobacco Pouch, containing a $50 bill and some small change. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the Clerk at the office of Markham House. jan21-d3t

SETTER LOST—Marked white and black, smoe white; tail partially cut; black head and nose. $10 00 reward for the delivery of the dog at 260 old Peachtree street. jan21- d3t

LADIES and gentlemen, desirous of instruction in German, can be accommodated at low terms, by applying to G. Osterioh, No. 8 Markham street. jan21-d3t

LOST—A small pair of post-office Scales from the counting room of The Constitution office. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the scales. jan21-dtf

WANTED—To purchase a three or four room Cottage with Kitchen attached, conveniently located to business, by monthly installment Address Lenox, Key Box 286. jan19-dtf

A GREAT BARGAIN!—Twenty-five Tons of "KAINIT," (or German Potash Salts) A SPLENDID FERTILIZER for Cotton, etc., as proven by analysis of Mr. W. J. LAND, Chemist to the Department of Agriculture. Apply to P. O. Box 305 jan17 dtf

WANTED—Good Traveling Agents to sell an article that is used in every business house; also, one used in all dwellings. Apply or write enclosing stamp, to Dr. J. H. Morey, Cannon House. 8 to 10 a. m. jan17-dtf

FOR SALE—A small Farm of 40 acres, 1½ miles from car shed, two-thirds in cultivation, balance well timbered; on it is about 2,000 bearing fruit trees and grape vines, a small house and a well of good water. Address A. Lambert, P. O. city, or apply to his Nursery, near the Cemetery, on Fair street. jan12—d2w

HOT BED SASH, and all sizes of Sash, Doors and Blinds, at Bottom Prices. 88 Decatur street. Jennings & Co. jan12—d2w

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of John A. Doane, Bankrupt—No 1077.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Lewsen Black, at his office in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 5th day of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., why the above named Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

A. E. BUCK, Clerk,
jan23—d11

Western & Atlantic Railroad Co.

In effect December 17th, 1876

No. 1—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	4:30 p m
Leave Cartersville	6:43 p m
Leave Kingston	7:11 p m
Arrive at Dalton	8:48 p m
Arrive at Chattanooga	10:30 p m

No. 3—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	7:00 a m
Leave Cartersville	9:00 a m
Leave Kingston	9:38 a m
Arrive at Dalton	11:07 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	12:45 p m

No. 2—Daily,

Leave Chattanooga	4:20 p m
Leave Dalton	6:07 p m
Arrive Kingston	7:41 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7:41 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10:16 p m

No. 4—Daily.

Leavv Chattanooga	3:00 a m
Leave Dalton	4:45 a m
Arrive Kingston	6:26 a m
Arrive Cartersville	6:59 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8:35 a m

No. 12—Daily except Saturday.

Arrive Chattanooga	10:30 pm
Leave Dalton	12:39 am
Leave Kingston	4:19 am
Leave Cartersville	6:07 am
Arrive Atlanta	9:40 am

SCHEDULE

North Eastern Railroad.

ON and after Monday, November 6, 1876, trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Athens	4:45 a m
Arrive at Lula	6:45 a m
Leave Athens	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	7:00 p m
Leave Lula	7:30 a m
Arrive at Athens	10:00 a m
Leave Lula	8:30 p m
Arrive at Athens	10:30 p m

Close connection both ways with trains on the Air-Line Railroad.

J. M. EDWARDS,
Superintendent.
Athens, November 6, 1876

Railroads.

Georgia Railroad Schedule.

Day Train.

Leaves Atlanta	9 30 a m
Arrives Augusta	5 16 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 00 a m
Arrives Atlanta	4 30 p m

Night Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives Augusta	7 35 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 20 p m
Arrives Atlanta	6 00 a m

Athens Branch.

Day Train.

cave Athens	9 00 a m
Arrive Union Point	11 26 a m
Leave Union Point	1 50 p m
Arrive Athens	4 25 p m

Night Train.

Leave Athens	9 30 p m
Arrive Union Point	12 55 a m
Leave Union Point	2 45 a m
Arrive Athens	6 50 a m

Washington Branch.

Day Train Only—Sundays excepted.

Leave Washington	9 00 a m
Arrive Barnett	9 30 a m
Leave Barnett	2 45 p m
Arrive Washington	4 15 p m

Covington Accommodation—Sundays excepted

Leave Atlanta	5 00 p m
Arrive Covington	7 30 p m
Leave Covington	5 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	7 50 a m

Atlanta & Richmond AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

COMMENCING

Sunday, October 8th, 1876

Only One Change between Atlanta and New York.

LEAVE ATLANTA

4:58 p. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger.
7:20 a. m. Daily (except Sunday—Freight and Accomodation.

ARRIVE ATLANTA:

10:15 a. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger
7:10 p. m. Daily (except Sunday—Freight and Accomodation.

Express Passenger Trains going East make close connections at Danville for Lynchburg, Washington, and all Eastern Cities, and at Richmond for Washington and all Eastern cities, arriving at all points East, by either line.

Ten Hours in Advance

of trains leaving Atlanta, in the evening, by any other line.

Express Passenger Trains West make connections at Richmond and Danville with trains leaving New York at 3:05 p. m., arriving in Atlanta

Nine Hours in Advance

of any other line.

Sleeping Trains, including SLEEPERS and PARLOR CARS, will run through to Richmond without change. Day Coach and Sleeping Cars between Richmond and New York, without change. Passengers holding through tickets be entitled to privilege of Parlor cars without extra charge.

JOHN B. FINK,
Superintendent.
oct10—d1f

Printing.

PRINTING! PRINTING!

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

V. P. SISSON & CO.

26 Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Neat--Cheap--Prompt

EVERYTHING PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART--FROM A CARD TO A POSTER.

Mercantile and Railroad PRINTING.

Letter Heads, Bill Heads,
Pamphlets, Envelopes,
Cards, Tags, Statements,
Handbills, Posters,
Programmes, Receipts,
Bank Checks, Drafts,
Notes, Bonds,
Diplomas, Catalogues,
School Circulars, &c., &c.

LEGAL BLANKS

of the latest and most approved forms always on hand.

All the Forms in Bankruptcy, including Assignees' Title Deeds.

☞ *Orders from abroad will have prompt attention. Address,*

V. P. SISSON & CO.,
No. 26 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
V. P. SISSON,
B. F. BENNETT.

Ready-Made Clothing.

DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING. BEFORE February 1st,

WE NOW OFFER SOME

Extraordinary Inducements IN PRICES.

There are many who have not yet bought their Winter supply of Clothing, and who have not the means to buy fine Clothing and yet do not wish to wear cheap, coarse goods; to such we offer a CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY.

The goods we have yet on hand are mostly FINE in quality, but we will sell at prices ordinarily charged for common goods.

HAAS BROS.

O. K. CLOTHING STORE,
32 Whitehall St.
dec31—d1f

Dry Goods and Clothing.

THE OLD RELIABLE STORE

—OF—

M. MENKO & BRO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Clothing Dry Goods

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

WE are now daily receiving our large and elegant new stock of goods just from market. We shall expect all of our old customers to trade with us, and many new ones.

We will make it to the interest of the public to deal with us.

M. MENKO & BRO.,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets,
sept7—3m Opposite James' Bank

Atlanta Musical Institute

BRANCHES TAUGHT: Piano, Organ, Harmony, Cultivation of the Voice, Solo and Chase Singing, slow Classes for Children, Violin, Cornet etc. 250 Free Lessons during the year. English and German spoken. Gentlemen taught. Scholars can have board. Address, for Catalogue, PROF. A. SCHULTZE, 87 Whitehall St. dec28—d1y

Business Cards.

Marietta Chair Factory
MARIETTA, GEORGIA
BRUNDY & MYERS, Proprietors.

THE best standard Chair and the lowest prices guaranteed. Send for our illustrated price list and photographs before sending your orders elsewhere. aug20—dtlapr20,1877

L. I. THOMASSON,
DEALER IN
Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard,

FLOUR, &c. Market street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. New Fire proof Warehouse at foot of Market street. apr30,1876—d1y

Dentists.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW,
DENTISTS.
Office, 36 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
June1 y, 1876—d1y

L. D. CARPENTER,
Dentist,
NO. 4 WHITEHALL STREET, Atlanta Georgia.

D. S. MILLER,
Dentist.
Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—d1y

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,
Dentist,
63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 49 Cooper street.
jan19, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

POPE BARROW,
Attorney at Law,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
june23, 1876—d1y

AUGUSTUS M. REINHARDT. | THOMAS J. HOOKS.
REINHARDT & HOOKS,
Attorneys at Law,
Corner Peachtree and Wall streets, No. 3 up stairs, opposite National Hotel.

STRICTEST attention given to the collection and litigation of claims. Collections promptly made in any part of the United States through our collection agency. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. jan14-d3m

B. S. IRVIN,
Attorney at Law
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
PRACTICES in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims. nov19,187 -d1y

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, No. 5 Kimball House, next to Georgia Banking and Trust Co. First Floor, Entrance in Wall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Strict attention given to business. Collections promptly remitted. Will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, the United States Circuit and District Courts at Atlanta, the Superior Court and Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, and in the City Court of

TIME ENOUGH.

Two little squirrels out in the sun,
One gathered nuts, the other had none;
"Time enough yet," the busy one retorted,
"Summer is still only just the wane."

Listen, my child, while I tell you his fate,
He roused him at last, but he roused him too late;
Down fell the snow from a pitiless cloud,
And gave a little squirrel a sepulcher white and proud.

Two little boys in a school room were placed;
One always perfect, the other disgraced;
"Time enough yet for my learning," he said.
"I will climb by and by, from the foot to the head."

Listen, my darling; their locks have turned gray;
One as a governor sitteth to day;
The other a pauper, looks out at the door
Of the alms-house, and idles his days as of yore.

Two kinds of people we meet every day;
One is at work, the other at play.
Living uncared for, dying unknown—
The business kind both ever drone.

Tell me, my child, if the squirrels have taught
The lesson I long to implant in your thought;
Answer me this and my story is done,
Which of the two would you be, little one?

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The friends of Col. William Moore, of Augusta, will be glad to know that he bitterly denies that the circus he is now coaching is a "remnant."

—Between the canal and the circus the Augusta people have about as much legitimate amusement as they can attend to.

—Mr. Edward L. Hoffman announces that he is the author of several peppery editorials in the Darien Gazette, in which various persons were salted down regardless of expense. Edward seems to get mad just as soon as he takes a pen in his hand.

—Spalding county has instructed her representatives in the legislature to vote for Mr. Hill for the United States senate.

—Mr. Charles R. Pendleton, the genial editor of the Valdosta Times, is in the city.

—It affords Captain Ed Purcell, of the Georgia road, great pleasure to pass editors on his train—after collecting their fare. He says there is a new delight in railroading now that newspaper men have to go down in their shoes for the right change.

—R. J. Gaines, the poet laureate of Carroll county, was swinging on several gates in this vicinity yesterday.

—Elmira—It is true that flowers and vegetables are divided into sexes, and it is also true, strange as it may appear, that they have a language of their own. You surely have heard of Jack and the Pea's talk.

—J. H. J.—We cannot give you the address of Annie Logan. She formerly lived in Covington, and is said to be as pretty and piquant as she is intelligent.

—The Wallack troupe is making the provincial towns howl.

—A little daughter of Dr. W. N. Bruce, of Bainbridge, was severely bitten in the face and neck by a dog recently.

—The Darien Gazette: "Hon. A. Pratt Adams, representative from Chatham, is the handsomest member of the house of representatives. He has many friends in Atlanta who would like to see him go to the top of the ladder. He will make a brilliant legislator."

—Mr. Lemuel Burkett, who was wounded in an affray recently by Mr. Willie Fitzpatrick, is dead. Fitzpatrick himself is in a critical condition.

—A colored child in Wilkinson county, was recently frozen insensible, but was restored.

—The small-pox has broken out at DuPont on the Gulf road.

—A negro murderer has been captured in Upson county and carried back to the scene of his sanguinary labors in Taylor county.

—The Georgia Home Insurance company of Columbus has declared a dividend of seven per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

—Mr. C. H. Williams, late of the Columbus Times, has retired from journalism to engage in the practice of law.

—The barn and stables of Major G. W. Killen, of Perry, were burned by an incendiary a few nights ago.

—Mr. D. S. Dunlap, a western trapper, is in Houston county for the purpose of trapping the beavers and otters that infest the streams in that county.

—Colonel John B. Fitts, a prominent citizen of Putnam county, is dead.

—The Columbus Enquirer says that during the cotton week ending last Friday, the railroads of Alabama brought to Columbus en route for Savannah and New York, 2,254 bales cotton—0 from Mobile, 688 from Montgomery, 467 from Selma, 280 from Opelika, West Point and other stations, 819 from Vicksburg, 600 from New Orleans, 0 N. & S. R. R. The total through movement by this route, since September 1st, is 18,828 bales—6,255 from Mobile, 3,656 from Montgomery, 927 from Selma, 2,339 from West Point, Opelika, etc., 4,836 from Vicksburg, 189 from New Orleans, 131 North and South.

—C. R. Pendleton in Valdosta Times: A. E. Cochrane, of Pierce, is the youngest member in the house, he being in his twenty-third year, Lewis Strickland, of Clinch, is the next younger; he being in his twenty-seventh. They are both single and are not backward in proving their devotion to the softer sex. Cochrane, however, got the advantage last Friday in offering a resolution reserving that portion of the gallery in front of the speaker's stand for the ladies. Strickland has adopted a more quiet mode of advancement.

—A merchant down town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough.

—A celebrated Physician in Paris confirms our belief, that Lung diseases must be cured by direct application. Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules is that new principle, as the globule is dissolved in the mouth a gas is generated permeates all parts, heals the Throat and Lungs, cures Cough and Consumption. Trial Boxes 25 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood as deprecating, but rather as recommending professional aid in diseases, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needful. That searching tonic an corrective invariably remedies, and is authoritatively recommended for debility indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental dispondency, checks premature decay and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

jan23—dawlw

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

The Law Library at Auction.

MONDAY NIGHT, 29th inst., 7 o'clock, we shall at our auction room, for and on account of parties retiring from practice:

16 vols. STANDARD LAW WORKS.
16 vols. APPLETON'S AMERICAN
Bound in sheep.

jan21-dtf

JOYNER & ELLIS.

Special Notices.

Shop'l Cotton Flannel Cuffs in Bosoms.
The very best, 6 for $4, delivered free everywhere
Shop'l Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts,
The very best, 6 for $7, delivered free everywhere
An elegant set of Gold plate collar and sleeve Buttons given with each half dozen Keep's shirts.
Samples and full directions mailed free to any address
Merchants supplied at a small commission on cost.
Trade circulars mailed free on application
Keep Manufacturing Co., 163 Mercer St., New York
jan24-eod&wly-n-tmr—

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: which exhausted feeling, no energy or courage: the result of mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 (0) per single vial, or $5 (0) per package of five vials and $3 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., LABORATORY, 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

jan23—deod&wly

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga.

GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Della Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Rutledge and take cars to Newnan, Ga., and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar

jan7—deod&wly

Amusements.

GRAND

Masquerade Ball,

OF THE

ATLANTA TURN-VEREIN

AT TURNER HALL,

Tuesday, Jan. 30th, 1877.

ADMISSION $1 50, for gentleman with lady. No tickets will be sold at the door.

No one will be allowed on the floor without a full Costume and Mask.

Gallery Tickets 50 cents.

Tickets will be sold at J. Beermann & Kuhrt, Whitehall street, and C. J. Wehn, ester, at the Reading Room.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE

jan18-dtjan30 THE COMMITTEE.

The Atlanta and West End Directory, for 1877.

THE undersigned having assisted in the publishing of directories in many large cities, and having thoroughly canvassed with the business, has, at the request of a number of citizens, and risken the publication of the Directory of Atlanta, for 1877. So far as I know, Atlanta has never had a COMPLETE OR RELIABLE DIRECTORY; one which her importance as a business center demands, and we proposed in the Directory for 1877 to use every means to make the book thorough and complete in every respect.

The Directory will Contain:

1. A CLASSIFIED LIST of all persons living in the City, with their occupation and Residence
2. A CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY of all persons engaged in any Mercantile, Mechanical, Manufacturing or Professional pursuit.
3. A DIRECTORY OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE RAILROAD TOWNS adjacent to Atlanta.
4. A FULL LIST of FEDERAL and STATE OFFICERS, with the Names and Residence of the Members of the state Senate and Legislature.
5. FULL INFORMATION of COUNTY and CITY GOVERNMENT and OFFICERS, including Members and Constitution of the City Council etc.
6. A LIST of all INCORPORATED COMPANIES including Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroads, Mills, etc., with Officers, Directors and Capital of each.
7. A FULL LIST of SECRET and other SOCIETIES and Organizations, giving Officers, Times and Places of Meeting.
8. AN ABSTRACT of U. S. STAMP DUTIES and Postal Laws.

The above will be added a Miscellaneous Department, to contain the names of all City Churches, Newspapers and Schools, together with other information that may be demanded as the work progresses. We pledge faithful, honest work and ask Business Men to give the Directory a liberal patronage.

TERMS:

One Page and Copy of Book	$20 00
Half " " "	12 00
Fourth " " "	7 00
Price of Book	3 00
Inch Card, without Book	2 00
Name in Capital Letters	1 00

G. H. ROGERS & CO.,
Directory Publisher for Georgia.

jan20-d 2od3t

Rome Hotel,

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.

Broad street, Rome, Ga.

IN the principal business square of the city and in ten steps of railroad. No Omnibus needed. New and clean from bottom to top.

jan21—dtf

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Robert Yerby, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of Robert Yerby of Waterville and county of Clarke, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the United States District Court for said District.

HUGH N. HARRIS,
jan21—d1aw3w Assignee.

Assignee's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Peyton W. Sale, jr., a Bankrupt.

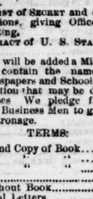
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of Peyton W. Sale, jr., a the county of Lincoln, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Pe-

tember 26, 1876. HENRY I. LANG,
jan10—dlaw3w Assignee.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE **ONLY GOOD SAUCE,** And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and in my opinion the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW YORK.

jan14—dlaw3w, eo2

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court House door in the city of Gainesville, Hall county, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the lawful hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One tract situated in the forks of Brown's bridge road and Lawrenceville road, improved, and containing ten acres, more or less, formerly known as the Frost tract, and conveyed by G W Frost to Thos Alexander and B Y Sage.

Also, portions of fractions situated in the Chattahoochee ridge, in the 9th district of Hall county, lots numbers 106, 108, 103, 104 and 105, amounting to 34 acres, more or less, and more fully described in deed of Young J Harvington to Thos Alexander and B Y Sage. The said T J Harrington reserving the cotton and Diamond interest during his natural life.

Also, a tract in Road Right tract on Chattahoochee ridge, adjoining lands of W m Head and others, and containing 150 acres, more or less.

The above tracts of land having been assigned to the estate of B Y Sage, deceased, on an application for par tition through the Superior Court of Hall county, as more fully appears in the return of the Courts Commissioners, May 10th, 1876.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARINDA R. SAGE,
jan9—d1awtd Administratrix.

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

OFFICE MACON & BRUNSWICK R. R.
MACON, GA., December 6, 1876.

BY virtue of authority given by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, in the act approved March 5, 1875, the undersigned offer for sale or lease the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, together with the franchise, equipment and other property which was sold on the First Tuesday in June, 1875, as the property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, and bought by the Governor of Georgia, in the name of the State. Also, such additional property as has since been acquired for said Railroad.

This road stretches from the city of Macon to the city of Brunswick, a distance of 106 miles with a branch from Cochran to Hawkinsville, about 10 miles.

Sealed bids are invited up to 12 o'clock m., January 25, 1877. Cash, bonds of the State of Georgia, or bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company ceded to the State in behalf of the State by authority of the act approved December 8, 1875, will be received.

Special information concerning the Road or its condition will be furnished on application

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

GEO. W. LOFTON,
GEO. S. JONES,
Directors Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

jan20—d1aw3w

ALLCOCK'S

Porous Plasters

are made from ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them, or so avoid unbearable IRRITATIONS.

S. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York
nov22—dawly,top,col,ntl,r,m

Humphrey's Specifics.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years; everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money, averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of all eminent physician.

Nos.	Diseases.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	20
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	30
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	30
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	30
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	30
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	30
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	30
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Face-ache,	30
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	30
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	30
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	30
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	30
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	30
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	30
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	30
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fevers, Ague,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	1 00
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price.

Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
Manual and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
For Sale by all Druggists.

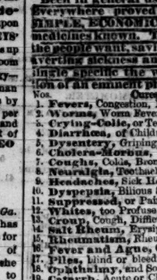
COLLIER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.

sep28—deod&wly-n-tmr—

White Lead

W. H. GRECG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.



Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test"

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE Lead. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street, and GEO. J. HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.

oct31—dcmo

GUANO.

GEO. W. SCOTT & CO.

No. 11 Broad street.....ATLANTA,

AGENTS FOR

STONO PHOSPHATE COMPANY,

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Offer for Cash, Secured Paper or Cotton,

STONO

AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.

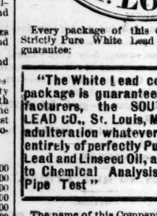
ALSO,

Stono Acid Phosphate for Compostng.

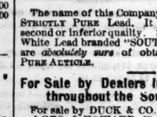
THESE Fertilizers are carefully prepared under the special supervision of our Chemist, Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, all the work near Charleston, who spares no effort to keep up that HIGH STANDARD, which has won for them such a WIDE REPUTATION.

SPECIMENS of the FOSSIL BONES and NODULES OF PHOSPHATE, which form the basis of these Fertilizers can be seen at our office, No. 11 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA.

jan16—dtaw&sat2m&wkm



STEAM-ENGINES!



More effective and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various mechanical and agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty year's manufacturing experience with reputation established and success established

Send for Circulars, descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our Portable, Stationary, and Agricultural Steam Engines.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE.

EATON, MADISON CO., N. Y.

nov12- d3m&wkm

For Sale,

SIX MILES from Atlanta on Railroad boundary the most beautiful, and productive Farm in the country, containing 160 acres, 30 acres best bottom. This farm is level, clear of rock, and has on it the best young orchard, and vineyard in the country; fencing, and buildings new, and good. 50 acres cleared. For particulars address C W COKER, at Hapeville, on the place.

jan18—deodfw&w2t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Abraham Marks, Bankrupt—In bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Abraham Marks, of Atlanta, Georgia who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

A. B. CULBERSON,
jan7—d1aw3w Atlanta, Ga.
Republican copy.

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Josiah S. Byers.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Josiah S. Byers, of Atlanta, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.

A. B CULBERSON,
jan7 d1aw3w Atlanta, Ga.
Republican copy.

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of Christopher C. Tyrna and Stephen J. Tyrna, and of said persons as copartners under the firm name of C. C. & S. J. Tyrna, of Greene county, Ga., in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition by the district court of said district. This December 8th, 1876.

J. H. M. PENNINGTON, Assignee

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of George C. Davis—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of George C. Davis, of Greene county, Georgia, (P. O Greensboro) in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. January 8th, 1877.

J. M. STORY,
jan14—d1aw3w Greensboro, Ga.

Marshal's Sales for February, 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1877, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on, by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, for city taxes for the year 1876:

Levied this fi fa on city lot 18 ward 1, land lot 55, containing 50x180 feet, more or less on Walker street, adjoining the property of Bettis and an alley. Levied on as the property of John S Bettis to satisfy a tax fi fa for city tax for the year 1876; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Railroad and Marietta streets, adjoining Carlton and Fontaine; mayor and council vs Dr. W. C. Asher; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 78, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Murphy and O'Neil; mayor and council vs Louis Cann; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51 containing ½ acre, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Stafford and Solis; mayor and council vs Zet Cargile, col; also,

City lot in ward 8, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on McDaniel street adjoining Irwin; mayor and council vs E Cox, col; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Calhoun street, adjoining Hall et and Rosser; mayor and council vs Dr. P Cook; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 192 175 feet, more or less, on Whitehall and Broad streets, adjoining Dodd, McArthur and Thurmon; mayor and council vs Clarke Howell, jr., trustee for wife; also,

City lot in ward 8, land lot 108, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Middlebrooks and Barnes; mayor and council vs J H Hilton; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Rock street, adjoining Luckie and White; mayor and council vs S A Hardee. Property pointed out by J N Smith, trustees; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 84, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Grant street, adjoining Stocking and Gray; mayor and council vs Augustus Hilton; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 77, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Neal and Dorsey; mayor and council vs Mrs M J Johnson.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Markham and Elliott streets, adjoining Wells and Brown; mayor and council vs Mrs. W. H. Freeman; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Humphries and Highstower streets, adjoining Baugh and Calhway; mayor and council vs Elizabeth Frazier, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3 land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Martin street, adjoining Powell and Carter; mayor and council vs Mrs Mary A. Fry; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Brickyard street, adjoining Roberts and Johnson; mayor and council vs Jane Grogan, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Fair and Terry streets, adjoining Domestic S. M. Co. and Knight; mayor and council vs Walter D. Glynn; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 4 acres, more or less, on Irwin, Jackson and Wheat streets, adjoining DeGive and Byrd; mayor and council vs Life Association of America; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Brotherton street, adjoining Holbrook and Sewell; mayor and council vs Mrs Annie Mann; also;

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 10 2253 feet, more or less, on Washington street, adjoining Marsh and Morrison; mayor and council vs N A McLendon; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining Plant and Thomason; mayor and council vs Andrew Miller, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Simpson and Hayne streets, adjoining Turner and Cason; mayor and council vs Wm McClendon, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 25x105 feet, more or less, on Broad street, adjoining Boyd and Phillips; mayor and council vs Wm R Phillips, sr; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 20, containing ½ acre more or less on Pryor and Tindal street, adjoining Burns and Thomas; mayor and council vs Mrs A Rich; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 30x70 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street, adjoining Lyon and Ryan, mayor and council vs John C Rogers; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less on Hilly es and Hunter streets, adjoining Sears; mayor and council vs Mrs N G Sperling; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Jackson and Blackburn streets, adjoining Jennings; mayor and council vs F M Van Bell; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 25x106 feet more or less on Mitchell street, adjoining Lynch and Maher; mayor and council vs Robert C Young.

WM. H. HOLCOMBE,
City Marshal

jan7—dlaw4w

$20, $50, $100, $200, $500

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York make for customers desirable investments of large or small amount in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free. oct31—dawly

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of Pendleton and Palmer is dissolved by mutual consent. H. C. Pendleton assumes all the liabilities and will collect all debts due the late firm.

H. C. PENDLETON,
J. C. PALMER.

HAVING bought out the entire interest of Mr J. C. Palmer, I will continue the business at the old stand, No. 84 Whitehall street. Thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past I respectfully ask for their support and encourage ment in the future.

jan12—dlaw3w H. C. PENDLETON.

15

CENTS COTTON.—The Etiwan Company of Charleston have authorized us to sell their well-known Fertilizers with the option of paying for the same in Middling Cotton to be delivered on or before November 1, 1877. Call on us before making your purchases.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
No. 11 North Pryor St

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

We have a good stock of reliable

SULPHATE AMMONIA,
NITRATE SODA.
MURIATE POTASH,
NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER,
and Fertilizing Saltpetre. For sale for cash.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 11 North Pryor St

jan21

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. Geo. W. Marvin again tenders his professional services to his old friends and the public. Dispensary and consultation rooms, No. 1 Whitehall street, in Centennial building, Atlanta, Ga., where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Goitry, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as he treats all curable diseases, and cures constantly, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Office hour from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. jan12 d&wtf,2or4p

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

By the use of which every family may give that Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted, Ask for Dob bins',

DOBBINS, BRO., & CO.,
P. S. T. DODD & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta
ap d&wt

Postponed Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Greene county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, one unimproved lot in the city of Atlanta, adjoining A. K. Seago's brick store, fronting on Mitchell street twenty-five feet and running back 110 feet to an alley, sold for the benefit of the heirs of Green Moore, deceased, of Greene county, Georgia. Terms of sale cash. December 19th, 1876.

T. N. ARMOR,
J. W. MOORE,
Executors of Green Moore, deceased.

jan3—d1aw3w&wtd

Fulton Sheriff Sales February, 1877.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1877, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

City lots and tracts of land lying and being in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, to-wit: A city lot known as block No. 19 of original land lot No. 66, surrounded by Irwin, Jackson, Old Wheat and Rolling Mill streets, containing ten acres, more or less, except seventy feet on the corner of Irwin and Rolling Mill streets, being the northeast corner, on which the St. John's Methodist church is situated; also, a city lot known as the east half of block No. 24, of original land lot No. 66, surrounded by Irwin and Jackson streets and Old Wheat street and DeGive's lot, except 75 feet by 50 feet before sold to W. C. Hewins, now occupied by Mrs Bird, and a small lot on the southwest corner heretofore deeded to L. DeGive, his fence being the line. The above two city lots are in the city of Atlanta, and contain fifteen acres, more or less, less the reservations above set forth. Also, a city lot on Collins street described as follows: Commencing at Mrs Mary D Robinson's lot, one hundred feet from the northeast corner of Currier and Collins streets, and running north on Collins street ninety-five feet, more or less, to the property of Henry Jones; thence east one hundred feet, more or less, to the rear of Pagan's lot; thence north one hundred feet to J F Grant's lot; thence west five hundred (500) feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south, along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to Currier street; thence west along Currier street two hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less to Hollis Waller's lot; thence north one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less; and thence west fifty feet, more or less, along side of Hollis Waller's lot; thence south, along Hollis Waller's lot to Currier street; thence west two hundred feet to Mrs Robinson's lot; thence north along Mrs Robinson's lot one hundred feet; thence west along Mrs Robinson's lot one hundred feet to twenty-five feet to Collins street, known as the variety vineyard and orchard place of John R Wallace, being part of land lot No 50 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and containing four acres, more or less, sold lot being in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Also, eighteen and a half acres off of the southern part of the thirty acres heretofore, to-wit: on the tenth day of March, 1863, deeded by Borden Langford to John R Wallace, being part of original land lot twenty,

TIME ENOUGH.

Two little squirrels out in the sun,
One gathered nuts, the other had none;
"Time enough yet," has a constant refrain,
"Summer is still long in the wane."

Listen, my child, while I tell you his fate;
He roused him at last, but he roused him too late;
And gave a little, pastoral requiem
Down fell the snow from a pitiless cloud,
While from a little, squirrel a squirrel white shroud.

Two little boys in a school room were placed;
One always perfect, the other disgraced;
"Time enough yet for my learning," he said,
"I will climb by and by, from the foot to the head."

Listen, my darling; their locks have turned gray;
One as a governor sitteth to-day;
The other a pauper, looks out at the door
Of the alms-house, and idles his days as of yore.

Two kinds of people we meet every day;
One is at work, the other at play.
Laying uncared for, dying unknown—
The business hive hath even a drone.

Tell me, my child, if the squirrels have taught
The lesson I longed to implant in your thought;
Answer me this and my story is done,
Which of the two would you be, little one?

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The friends of Col. William Moore, of Augusta, will be glad to know that he bitterly denies that the circus he is now coaching is a "remnant."

—Between the canal and the circus the Augusta people have about as much legitimate amusement as they can attend to.

—Mr. Edward L. Hoffman announces that he is the author of several peppery editorials in the Darien Gazette, in which various persons were salted down regardless of expense. Edward seems to get mad just as soon as he takes a pen in his hand.

—Spalding county has instructed her representatives in the legislature to vote for Mr. Hill for the United States senate.

—Mr. Charles R. Pendleton, the genial editor of the Valdosta Times, is in the city.

—It affords Captain Ed Purcell, of the Georgia road, great pleasure to pass editors on his train—after collecting their fare. He says there is a new delight in railroading now that newspaper men have to go down in their shoes for the right change.

—R. J. Gaines, the poet laureate of Carroll county, was swinging on several gates in this vicinity yesterday.

—Elmira—It is true that flowers and vegetables are divided into sexes, and it is also true, strange as it may appear, that they have a language of their own. You surely have heard of Jack and the Bean's talk.

—J. H. J.—We cannot give you the address of Annie Logan. She formerly lived in Covington, and is said to be as pretty and piquant as she is intelligent.

—The Wallack troupe is making the provincial towns howl.

—A little daughter of Dr. W. N. Bruce, of Bainbridge, was severely bitten in the face and neck by a dog recently.

—The Darien Gazette: "Hon. A. Pratt Adams, representative from Chatham, is the handsomest member of the house of representatives. He has many friends in Atlanta who would like to see him go to the top of the ladder. He will make a brilliant legislator."

—Mr. Lemuel Burkett, who was wounded in an affray recently by Mr. Willie Fitzpatrick, is dead. Fitzpatrick himself is in a critical condition.

—A colored child in Wilkinson county, was recently frozen insensible, but was restored.

—The small-pox has broken out at DuPont on the Gulf road.

—A negro murderer has been captured in Upson county and carried back to the scene of his sanguinary labors in Taylor county.

—The Georgia Home Insurance company of Columbus has declared a dividend of seven per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

—Mr. C. H. Williams, late of the Columbus Times, has retired from journalism to engage in the practice of law.

—The barn and stables of Major G. W. Killen, of Perry, were burned by an incendiary a few nights ago.

—Mr. D. S. Dunlap, a western trapper, is in Houston county for the purpose of trapping the beavers and otters that infest the streams in that county.

—Colonel John B. Fitts, a prominent citizen of Putnam county, is dead.

—The Columbus Enquirer says that during the cotton week ending last Friday, the railroads of Alabama brought to Columbus en route for Savannah and New York, 2,254 bales cotton—0 from Mobile, 688 from Montgomery, 467 from Selma, 280 from Opelika, West Point and other stations, 819 from Vicksburg, 000 from New Orleans, 0 N. & S. R. R. The total through movement by this route, since September 1st, is 18,828 bales—6,255 from Mobile, 3,656 from Montgomery, 927 from Selma, 2,339 from West Point, Opelika, etc., 4,836 from Vicksburg, 189 from New Orleans, 131 North and South.

—C. R. Pendleton in Valdosta Times: A. E. Cochrane, of Pierce, is the youngest member in the house, he being in his twenty-third year, Lewis Strickland, of Clinch, is the next younger; he being in his twenty-seventh. They are both single and are not backward in proving their devotion to the softer sex. Cochrane, however, got the advantage last Friday in offering a resolution reserving that portion of the gallery in front of the speaker's stand for the ladies. Strickland has adopted a more quiet mode of advancement.

—A merchant down town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough.

—A celebrated Physician in Paris confirms our belief, that Lung diseases must be cured by direct application. Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules is that new principle, as the globule is dissolved in the mouth a gas is generated permeates all parts, heals the Throat and Lungs, cures Cough and Consumption. Trial Boxes 25 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood as deprecating, but rather as recommending professional aid in diseases, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needful. That sterling tonic an corrective invariably remedies, and is authoritatively recommended for debility, indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental despondency, checks premature decay and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

jan22—d&wlw

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

Fine Law Library at Auction.

ON MONDAY NIGHT, 29th inst., 7 o'clock, we will sell at our auction room, for cash or on time, count of owner retiring from practice:

450 VOLUMES STANDARD LAW WORKS.

Also, 1 set, 16 vols. APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, bound in sheep.

jan21-4t

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

Bar Room & Restaurant Fixtures

ON TUESDAY, 23d January, 1876, o'clock, we will sell at the Restaurant lately occupied by Tim Murphy, all the Fixtures and Furniture of the house, such as counters, refrigerators, tables, boards, chairs, tables, safe, bookcase, and glass ware, heater, cook stove, safe, bookcase, etc.

jan21-4t

Special Notices.

Wrap 1 Collar and 1 Cuff in Sample, Size very best, 6 for 25, delivered free everywhere. Wrap 1 Pair Partly-Made Dress Shirts, Size very best, 6 for 37, delivered free everywhere. An elegant set of Gold plate collar and sleeve buttons given with each Sale. Send Keep's shirts. Samples and full directions mailed free to any address.

Merchants supplied at a small commission on cost. Trade circulars mailed free on application

Keep Manufacturing Co., 163 Mercer St., New York

jan21—dcod&wly

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression; with exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of **mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by **HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.** It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $3 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address **HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,** 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

aug28—dcod&wly

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga.

GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Della Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback 'mile in the Rutledge and take care to Newnan, Ga., and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar

Amusements.

GRAND

Masquerade Ball,

OF THE

ATLANTA TURN-VEREIN

AT TURNER HALL,

Tuesday, Jan. 30th, 1877.

ADMISSION $1 50, for gentleman with lady. No tickets will be sold at the door.

No one will be allowed on the floor without a full Costume and Mask.

Gallery Tickets 50 cents.

Tickets will be sold at Beermann & Kuhrt, Whitehall street, and C. J. Welnt, ester, at the Reading Room.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE

jan18...d1jan30 THE COMMITTEE.

The Atlanta and West End Directory, for 1877.

THE undersigned having assisted in the publishing of directories in many large cities, and being thoroughly conversant with the business, has, at the request of a number of citizens, undertaken the publication of the Directory of Atlanta, for 1877. So far as we know, Atlanta has never had a COMPLETE OR RELIABLE DIRECTORY; one which her importance as a business center demands, and we propose in the Directory for 1877 to use every effort to make the book thorough and complete in every respect.

The Directory will Contain:

1. A CLASSIFIED LIST of all persons living in the City, with their occupation and Residence
2. A CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY of all persons engaged in any Mercantile, Mechanical, Manufacturing or Professional pursuit.
3. A REGISTERED LIST of the RAILROAD TOWNS adjacent to Atlanta
4. A FULL LIST of FEDERAL and STATE OFFICERS, with the Names and Residence of the Members of the state Senate and Legislature.
5. FULL INFORMATION of COUNTY and CITY GOVERNMENT and OFFICERS, including Members of Council and the City Officers.
6. A LIST of all INCORPORATED COMPANIES including Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroads, Mills, etc., with Officers, Directors and Capital of each.
7. A FULL LIST of SHORT and other SOCIETIES and Organizations, giving Officers, Times and Places of Meeting.
8. AN ABSTRACT of U. S. STAMP DUTIES and Postal Laws.

With the above will be added a Miscellaneous Department, to contain the names of all City Churches, Newspapers and Schools, together with such other information as is gathered while the work progresses. We pledge faithful, honest work and ask Business Men to give the Directory a liberal patronage.

TERMS:

One Page and Copy of Book	$20 00
Half " "	12 00
Fourth " "	7 00
Price of Book	3 00
Inch Card, without Book	2 00
Name in Capital Letters	1 00

G. H. ROGER & CO.,
Directory Publisher for Georgia.

jan20-d 3od3t

Rome Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.

Rome street, Rome, Ga.

IN the principal business square of the city and in ten steps of railroad. No Omnibus needed. New and clean from bottom to top.

jan21—dlaw1f

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Robert Yerby, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of Robert Yerby, of Fayetteville and county of Clarke, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the United States District Court for said district.

HUGH N. HARRIS,
Assignee.

jan21—dlaw3w

Assignee's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Peyton W. Sale, Jr., a Bankrupt.

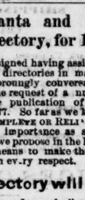
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of Peyton W. Sale, Jr., in the county of Lincoln, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

HENRY J. LANG,
Assignee.

jan16—dlaw3w

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE **ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"** and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India and in my opinion the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

jan7t4—d&wsun1.ex8

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold before the Court House door in the city of Gainesville, Hall county, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the lawful hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One tract situated in the forks of Brown's bridge road and Lawrenceville road, improved, containing ten acres, more or less, formerly known as the Frost tract, and conveyed by G W Frost to Thos Alexander and B Y Sage.

Also, portions of fractions situated in the Chattahoochee ridge, in the 9th district of Hall county, lots numbers 106, 108, 103, 104 and 105, amounting to 316 acres, more or less, and more fully described in deed of Young J Harrington to Thos Alexander and B Y Sage. The said T J Harring ton reserving the Gold and Diamond interest during his natural life.

Also, a cert in Head Right tract on Chattahoochee ridge, adjoining lands of Wm Head and others, and containing 150 acres, more or less.

The above tracts of land having been assigned to the estate of B Y Sage, deceased, on an application for partition through the Superior Court of Hall county, as more fully appears in the return of the Courts Commissioners, May 10th, 1876.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARINDA R. SAGE,
Administratrix.

jan9—d1awtd

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

OFFICE MACON & BRUNSWICK R. R.
Macon, Ga., December 6, 1876.

BY virtue of authority given by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, in the act approved March 5, 1875, the undersigned offer for sale or lease the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, together with the franchise, equipment and other property which was sold on the First Tuesday in June, 1876, as the property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, and bought by the Governor of Georgia, in the name of the State, also, such additional property as has since been acquired for said Railroad.

This road stretches from the city of Macon to the city of Brunswick, a distance of 190 miles with a branch from Cochran to Hawkinsville, about 10 miles.

Sealed bids are invited up to 12 o'clock m., January 25, 1877. Cash, bonds of the State of Georgia, or bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, endorsed in behalf of the Railroad Company by authority of the act approved December 23, 1876, will be received.

Special information concerning the Road or its property will be furnished on application

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

A. H. COLQUITT,
JOHN JONES,
Directors Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

dec7—d1awtJan

ALLCOCK'S

Porous Plasters

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them. Avoid miserable IMITATIONS.

B. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York

nov22—d&wlm, top, col, nr1, r m

Humphrey's Specifics.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SIMPLE, PERFECT, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	20
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	20
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	20
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	20
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	20
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	20
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	20
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	20
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache Vertigo,	20
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	20
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	20
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	20
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	20
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	20
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	20
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	20
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	20
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	20
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	20
20.	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs,	20
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	20
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	20
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	20
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	20
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	20
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	20
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	20
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	20
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	20
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	20
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat,	20
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
For Sale by all Druggists.

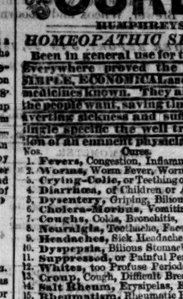
CULLIER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.

nov28—dcod&wly-b-tuth7

White Lead

W. H. GRACE, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.



Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test"

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY Pure Lead. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street, and GEO. W. HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.

oct31—d6mo

GUANO.

GEO. W. SCOTT & CO.

No. 11 Broad street.....ATLANTA,

AGENTS FOR

STONO PHOSPHATE COMPANY,

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Offer for Cash, Secured Paper or Cotton,

STONO

AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.

ALSO,

Stono Acid Phosphate for Composting.

THESE Fertilizers are carefully prepared under the special supervision of our Chemist, Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, at the works near Charleston, who spares no effort to keep up that Hall STANDARD, which has won for them such a WIDE REPUTATION.

SPECIMENS of the FOSSIL BONES and NODULES OF PHOSPHATE, which form the basis of these Fertilizers can be seen at our office, No. 11 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA.

jan16—dtues&sat3m&w3m

U. S. Reynolds, JOB PRINTER, ATLANTA, GA.

STEAM-ENGINES!

More effective and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various mechanical and agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty year's manufacturing experience with reputation maintained and success established. Send for Circulars, descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our **Portable, Stationary, and Agricultural Steam Engines.**

WOOD, TABER & MORSE.

EATON, MADISON CO., N. Y.

nov12- d3m&w2m

For Sale,

SIX MILES from Atlanta on Railroad boundary the most beautiful, and productive Farm in the country, containing 160 acres, 80 acres best bottom. This farm is level, clear of rock, and has on it the best young orchard, and vineyard in the county; fencing, and buildings new, and good, 9 acres cleared. For particulars address C W COKER, at Hapeville, on the place.

jan18—deod3w&w2t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Abraham Marks, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Abraham Marks, of Atlanta, Georgia who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

A. B. CULBERSON,
Atlanta, Ga.

jan7—t1aw3w
Republican copy.

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Josiah S. Byers.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Josiah S. Byers, of Atlanta in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.

A. B CULBERSON,
Atlanta, Ga.

jan7 d1aw3w
Republican copy.

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of George C. Davis—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of George C. Davis, of Greene county, Georgia, (P. O. Greensboro) in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. January 8th, 1877.

J. M. STOREY,
Assignee.

jan14—d1awtw
Greene, Morris, Ga.

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of George C. Davis—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of George C. Davis, of Greene county, Georgia, (P. O Greensboro) in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. January 8th, 1877.

J. M. STOREY,
Assignee.

jan14—d1awtw

Marshal's Sales for February, 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1877, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, for city taxes for the year 1876:

Levied this 5th day of January, 1877.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 108, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Simpson and Hayne streets, adjoining Turner and Cason; mayor and council vs Wm McClendon, agent; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 25x105 feet, more or less, on Bread street, adjoining Boyd and Phillips; mayor and council vs Wm R Phillips, sr; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 20, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Brotherton street, adjoining Holbrook and Sewell; mayor and council vs Mrs Annie Mann; also;

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 10 2-25 feet, more or less, on Washington street, adjoining Marsh and Morrison; mayor and council vs N A McLendon; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining Plant and Thomason; mayor and council vs Andrew Miller, col; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Simpson and Hayne streets, adjoining Turner and Cason; mayor and council vs Wm McClendon, agent; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 25x105 feet, more or less, on Bread street, adjoining Boyd and Phillips; mayor and council vs Wm R Phillips, sr; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 20, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Brotherton street, adjoining Burns and Thomas; mayor and council vs Mrs Annie Mann; also;

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 30x70 feet, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Stafford and Scott; mayor and council vs Zet Cargille, col; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 88, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Railroad and Marietta streets, adjoining Carlton and Fontaine; mayor and council vs Dr. W. C. Asbury; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Murphy and O'Neil; mayor and council vs Louis Cann; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51 containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Stafford and Scott; mayor and council vs Zet Cargille, col; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 88, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Railroad and Marietta streets, adjoining Carlton and Fontaine; mayor and council vs Dr. W. C. Asbury; also.

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-3tf

Supreme Court Decisions.
The Decisions for the July Term, 1876, are now ready. To regular subscribers the pamphlet will be furnished at $1 00 per copy; and $2 00 to those who are not. jan14-dtf

White Pine Sashes, Doors, Blinds,
Mantels, Mouldings, etc., at the lowest prices and of the best quality. All orders will have our prompt attention.
JENNINGS & ASHLEY.
21 and 23 Broad street, near Bridge.
JENNINGS & Co.,
sep16—d3mo-n-t-1 28 Decatur street.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?
Sickness prevails everywhere, and every body complains of some disease during their life. When sick, their object is to get well: now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, etc., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
oct7—dawdaweow1y wholesale Agents.

Coal Creek Coal
With daily receipts I am prepared to fill all orders for the above Coal, at lowest market price, either by the car load or less quantity JNO. F. EDWARDS, Agent,
Marietta street and 95 Broad street.
jan23—dlw

New Advertisements.
Office and rooms for rent—Wm A Rawson.
Store house for rent—Snead & Co.
Diamonds, watches, etc—J P Stevens.
White girl wanted—45 Simpson street.
Situation as clerk wanted—T S.
Situation as teacher wanted—E E W.
Notices in bankruptcy—A E Buck.
To the ladies of Atlanta—R S Crutcher.
Roman gold necklaces—J P Stevens.
Drug store for sale—David W Curry.
Wanted to buy a house—John H James.
Coal creek coal—John F Edwards.
Inland route for Florida—J S Lawrence.
Notice—Wm L Mitchell.
Fertilizer—C H Strong.
Tennessee produce—McGaughey Bros.
Lung healing globule—Dr J H McLean.
Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.
Just received—J P Stevens.

J. P. STEVENS is receiving every week newest styles in DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY,

The Catholic Fair.
Last night was the opening night of the Catholic Fair. The hall, in the Centennial building, on Whitehall street, is one of the handsomest in the city and well adapted for the fair. The fairest of the fair in were attendance on the fair As you were ushered in by one of the politest of door keepers immediately on the right was the claret stand, presided over by Miss B Cannon.

Just beyond was the

SODALITY TABLE,

presided over by those charming young ladies, Miss Lizzie Gardner, Miss Mary O'Neal, Miss Annie Foy and Miss Hannah Mahoney. This table is handsomely arranged and contains a choice variety of articles. Jewelry, silver, easy chairs, skeleton leaves, smoking suits, natural fruits, white roses, table linen, vases, bed room sets, marble top center table, miniature secretary, handsome doll, etc. Connected with the table is a gorgeous carpet that a Sultana might desire, a handkerchief case, and a vase of marble flowers, the handiwork of W. M. Patterson at Gray's marble yard. A badge at this table will be voted to the most popular military officer Lieut. Flinn, of the Cleburne Rifles, and Lieut. Hunnicutt, of the Fulton Blues, are being voted for.

MISS FLYNN'S TABLE.

This table occupies a conspicuous corner. Mrs Flynn is assisted by Mrs. Mecastin, Mrs. John Ryan, Mrs Kate O'Connor, and Mrs. McGuire, and a bevy of the handsomest young ladies in the State City. The table is adorned with the portraits of Pope Pio Nono, Bishop Gross and Father Reilly, and supplied with everything useful from a cake of soap up. We can't begin to enumerate them all

A splendid doll at this table is to be voted to the most popular Miss. Miss Floy Pittman, daughter of Judge Pittman, and Miss Maude Roach, daughter of Dr. E. J. Roach, are being voted for.

Miss Pollie Moreton, Miss Mollie Green and Miss Addie Valentine are being voted for the one reccing the largest number of votes receiving a set of handsome jewelry.

THE REFRESHMENT TABLE.

This after all is the table where one delights to linger longer than any other. The table is well supplied with delicacies, while a well appointed room connected with it is handsomely arranged and oysters, ice cream, etc., can be served up Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Hurley, Mrs. Rogan, Mrs. Madden et al. In the center of the table is a magnificent painting of "Temperance, a Centennial Allegory." On this table is a beautiful doll bride, dressed with rare artistic skill by Miss Agnes Madden. There are three contestents for the doll bride: Miss Nellie Ford, Miss Mary Wagnon, Miss Alice Lining.

Let all who can attend to-night. The fair will be opened in earnest.

Just received at
J. P. STEVENS',
28 Whitehall street, a beautiful lot of new style Studs in Roman gold and set work.

PERSONAL.

—Col. D. W. Humphreys, of Dalton, is in the city. He informs us that real estate is looking up there, and that there is a fine demand for property.

—W. F. Eve, of Augusta, is at the Markham.

—Cornelius Willingham, the genial local of the Cartersville Express, is in the city. As he was interviewing the ordinary at last accounts, it is evident that he has caught the matrimonial epidemic.

—W. H. Davis is 21.

—Wm. Henry Wood, Esq., Savannah; Col. Henry Snowden, Baltimore; Col. L. F. Trammell, Dalton; Col. W. F. Trammell and Judge Fred Dismuke, Griffin; Dr Charles S Pryor, New Orleans; S. E. Crittenden, New York; and Gen. W. T. Wofford, of Cartersville, are guests at the Kimball House.

J. P. STEVENS,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELER & ENGRAVER.
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 28 WHITEHALL STREET, UP-STAIRS.
jan4—d1m,3d,f.

CASTLEBERRY & Co., ARE THE ONLY furniture manufacturers in Georgia. $30,000 worth now in store. 44 Whitehall street. Hotels and boarding houses furnished *at low rates* remember we save our customers freight and commission. dec31 1f 3ord col.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Among the presents to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Butt on their "golden wedding" was silver napkin rings lined with gold from Mrs. V. A. Reynolds.

—The water from the water works now presents a blonde appearance.

—Jerry Lynch, an old and experienced fireman, says that if people will keep the glass of their front windows clear and a light burning all night, it is almost a sure preventative of fire. The suggestion is a good one.

—St. Valentine will have his headquarters at Phillips & Crew's.

—In Juliet Miss Anderson's love scenes are steeped in an artless tenderness that maturer artists fail to convey.

—W. J. Berry was arrested by officers Bonnell and Simpson in this city on Saturday, and turned over to the sheriff of Spalding county. He is charged with embezzling funds belonging to the county.

—Go out to-night and hear Rev. D. W. Gwin.

Complimentary Hop.
We return thanks for an invitation to attend a complimentary hop to be given at the Markham house next Thursday night in honor of the visiting and resident ladies The committee whose names appear as senior and junior managers will make any effort with which they are connected a success

HEADQUARTERS for reliable Paints, Oils, Window Glass, etc., Messrs. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, the wholesale Druggists, on Pryor street, offer to the trade a large stock of desirable goods in their line of business on most favorable terms. They are also agents for the fertilizers made by the Etiwan Company of Charleston. See their advertisement.

THE BOILING RACE.

A HARD DAY'S WORK ON THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Ready for the Fray—The People Moving—A Ben Hill Meeting in Griffin—Shall We Have a Duel?—A Little Sabbath Row, etc.

The senatorial race is worked up to a boiling point.

The calm of the Sabbath was broken into a short storm by the politicians who crowded in the hotel corridors from morning until night. Of course the main topic of discussion

WAS BEN HILL'S GREAT SPEECH.

His enemies declared that he was badly hurt by it, one gentleman saying that he "had lost five votes where he had gained one." The general public, however, believe that he made much capital by the speech, and his friends were, of course, in high feather. This reporter caught the ear of one of Mr. Hill's managers on yesterday morning, and he had a list that he claimed Mr. Hill had gained square out. He gave the names, and had each marked with a particularity that gave a strong appearance of truth to his statements. He stated that a day's busy canvassing had not discovered the loss of a single man.

The speech had a powerful effect, and was certainly eloquent to the last degree. The editorial of the CONSTITUTION in which it was said that "it was a complete and unanswerable vindication of Mr. Hill's record," probably gauged public sentiment as correctly as anything could have done.

WILL TROUBLE COME OF IT?

There was a very general rumor prevailing yesterday to the effect that a personal rencontre would in likelihood grow out of certain allusions made in the speech to Mr. George Schley, brother of Judge William Schley, who is now in the city, quite actively at work for Mr. Norwood. Mr. Hill reviewed in his speech the connection that he had with a cotton claim in which Mr. George Schley (now deceased) was a prominent party, and which he claimed was a fraudulent affair. He suggested that Judge Schley's opposition to him was caused by his connection with that trial. Judge Schley published the following card in yesterday's Telegram.

To the Public.

I am told that the Hon. B H. Hill, in his speech at the capitol last night, made injurious and false charges against my deceased brother, George Schley, and myself.

Before noticing Mr. Hill's conduct (the infamy of which cannot be too strongly denounced, if his remarks have been accurately reported to me,) I will wait to see the stenographic report of his speech, which. I understand, will appear in to-morrow's Telegram. W. SCHLEY.

Markham House, Jan. 21, 1877.

It is said that this card meant simply that Judge Schley would make a written demand upon Mr. Hill as soon as the text of the speech was established. Of course this is mere rumor, and has no authoritative weight. It is well known that Mr. Hill has

DECLINED TO FIGHT A DUEL,

but the record of our public men shows that anti-duelling opinions are frequently changed to meet urgent cases. Apropos of this we may quote what Mr. Hill says in the first part of his speech. We quote:

"I have no intention, upon this occasion, of uttering one word that ought to be offensive to any gentleman. If, however, I should say anything in the discharge of my duty here by which any gentleman thinks himself involved and that may need a reply from him, I wish very much that he would give me notice of the fact at as early a time—to-night or to-morrow—as possible. If I get no such notice I shall, in all probability, go as soon as I can back to Washington; but if I do get such a notice, I shall take great pleasure in meeting whoever may desire it. [Applause.]"

THERE WAS AN INCIPIENT ROW

started in the Kimball house on Sunday. We understand that Gen. Toombs approached Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, and said in a very excited tone:

"The members of the legislature are a set of d—d asses to think of electing a d—d turncoat Hill to the senate!"

Mr. Jordan was very much incensed at this language, and with a very quick motion toward Mr. Toombs said: "You can't use such language to me sir!" Friends of both parties interfered and prevented what promised to be a very serious collision.

IS THIS TRUE?

We have the authority of an observer for saying that a movement was made to carry the thirteen or fourteen Herschel V. Johnson votes over to Norwood in a body. Our observer states that these gentlemen desired to see a dead-lock in the interest of Mr. Johnson, but that they are now afraid to make a dead-lock. He says that Mr. Johnson has expressed a wish that his supporters will go to Mr. Norwood at once, and that many of them have done so; three or four declining however to do so. It is proper to say that these gentlemen have generally been counted for Norwood, and that the rumor if true will not materially change the status.

MR. NORWOOD WILL NOT SPEAK.

Mr. Hill and Gov. Smith both spoke before the general assembly, and fairly and clearly stated their positions. Mr. Norwood declines to speak to the following card:

Editor of the Telegram: I have been requested by some of my friends to deliver a speech before the general assembly and the public, but I have declined to do so for the following reasons:

First—My public record and private character have not been assailed or called in question, and hence I do not feel called upon to defend either.

Second—The senatorial canvass, I regret to see, has become very warm, and I do not desire to say or do anything to increase that warmth. I have no unkind feeling toward either of the opposing candidates, and have hitherto abstained from saying or doing anything to disturb our pleasant relations, and I intend to pursue that course to the end.

As some public reference has been made to my absence from Washington, I will say, first, that I am paired with Senator Paddock, from Nebraska, on all political questions; second, whenever any urgent business requires my presence General Gordon will telegraph me; and, third, I have not been away from my seat in the senate exceeding a week in nearly six years. T. M. NORWOOD.

It has been the custom of candidates for the senate to declare their positions before the assembly a few days prior to the election. Mr Hill, Mr. Stephens and Gen. Gordon did so four years ago, and it has been a long-time custom.

THE FEELING IN BETTING CIRCLES

Mr. Ed Mercer offers to wager $1,000 that Ben Hill will be the next United States senator from Georgia, against any candidate that can be named.

Ex-Governor Smith's Speech.

The hall of the house of representatives was completely filled last night by a fine audience to hear an address from ex-Governor James M Smith.

The occasion had been advertised very little, and the large crowd was a high compliment to the distinguished speaker.

Governor Smith entered the hall accompanied by Hon. R. E. Kennon, of Clay, and Hon. T. J. Smith, master of the State Grange.

He was introduced by the former gentleman in a few appropriate remarks.

The speaker was greeted with loud applause when he arose. He began by a reference to his election as governor five years ago, when the state was in a troubled and almost ruined condition, and delineated the terrible state of affairs then existing. The people had so far lost confidence that they doubted if the restoration of good government was possible. Five years have elapsed—five years of toil and sometimes disappointments—but five years of honest effort to help and redeem the state. The vows taken on the day he was inaugurated governor, he had discharged.

He would notice those who had preferred charges against him and his administration, without speaking unkindly of any one.

He here referred to an article which appeared Sunday in the Macon Telegraph and examined charges therein made against him. His remarks were applauded, and were quite determined and animated in reply to the allegations of the newspaper article. They were examined singly and denied in the light of the facts and the history of the administration.

Governor Smith spoke very kindly of Mr. Hill and Mr. Norwood. He said that both were true sons of Georgia, and had her best interests at heart. Either, if chosen, would make a good senator, but, in his opinion, there was one who would make a better than either.

He next spoke of his official acts as related to pardons, and considered many of the charges made against him on this subject The famous Eberhart case was reviewed at length, and the governor's action in refusing a pardon to Susan Eberhart was justified by proof that no other course lay before him, and by reference to the decisions of the supreme court.

The speaker next spoke of our federal relations and the peculiar phases they have recently assumed. He stated that every candid man had already arrived at the conclusion that Tilden and Hendricks are elected. This has long ceased to be a question. In spite of party machinations and political trickery, this result is known to the people and they will maintain it.

He attacked boldly the policy which would declare it better to inaugurate Mr. Hayes than to have the result involved in mystery and chance. Mr. Hayes has been rejected and he cannot be rightly placed in the executive chair.

The question with one political party is not "who is elected?" but "by what scheme can we put in our candidate?" To make this a success, they have resorted to frauds of all kinds in several of the states.

The speaker then referred to his candidacy for the senate. He said he did not come to puff up his claims for that office. His first office was in the 12th Georgia regiment when he put his musket on his shoulder. While in service he was elected to the confederate congress and was there when the war ceased. He was after the war renominated and elected to the legislature by the people of Muscogee county.

Since that time his public history is well known. He never sought an office nor ever asked a man to vote for him.

If he should not be elected senator, he supposed that the sun would rise in the east and set in the west. It will be no great calamity to the state. He spoke of his position upon recession, and clearly defined it. Opposed to it first, he had afterwards adopted it and had clung to it to the end. He only regretted that it had not succeeded, but now we are in the union and we will be true to it in every duty.

Whatever might be the result of the election, he would endeavor to do his duty as a citizen to the best of his ability. He went out of the office of governor thousands of dollars worse off than when he went into it, but on this account he asked no reward.

If he held one position in the congress of the United States he would not ask for another. However, whatever the decision should be, he would be content The speech concluded with the frank utterance:

"I am in favor of what is right, and I believe it is right for you to elect me to the United States senate."

Handsome Necklaces in Roman Gold and polished work, at
J. P. STEVENS',
28 Whitehall street.

Remnants! Remnants!
Furchgott, Benedict & Co. will offer from to-day from their Centre Counter a large lot of Remnants, consisting of Dress Goods, Casimeres, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Prints, &c., which have been reduced from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent below cost price to close out. dec27-dtf

READ THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TO DAY. jan2-dlm

500 boxes more of that favorite ladies' writing paper at 12½c per box, at
dec27— FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM:
Everybody Takes it for Latest News.
Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.
jan2-dlm

Headquarters for Fruit.
Oranges, 25 cents per dozen.
Bananas, 25 to 50 cents per dozen.
Speckled Apples, $1 00 per bushel.
W. F. STOKES & Co.,
jan19-d1w,2,3ore 17 Alabama streets.

THE SUNDAY HERALD:
"Old 81" Appears in Every Issue.
Send for a Sample Copy.
jan2-dlm

Photographs.
Kuhns & Son are making first class Photographs at $3 00 per dozen. Call and examine their work, 37 Whitehall street.
jan21-d2t

THE EVENING TELEGRAM—TO-DAY—SENSATION! jan2-dlm

Curiosities of Commerce!
"Among the curiosities in the deposits at the Fidelity Safe Depository on Randolph street, is a single package of half million dollars, in United States registered bonds, worth nearly $600,000. It represents the original capital of the Traders' Insurance Company, of this city, placed there in 1873, and never since disturbed."—Chicago Times, Nov. 12, 1876.
This company is represented in Atlanta by
J. W. THOMAS, Insurance Agent,
Republic Block,
jan14-10t Atlanta, Ga.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM:
Telegrams, News, Fun, Racy Reading
Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.
jan2-dlm

THE EVENING TELEGRAM:
Earliest Telegraphic and Local News.
Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.
jan2 dlm

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!
Peremptory closing out 20 pieces Brussells Carpeting at $1 15.
5 pieces Hemp at 30c yard.
30 pieces Assorted Ingrains from 35c up.
10 pieces Three-Ply Carpeting at $1 25.
The above goods must be sold, at
dec8 dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM:
A Crisp and Spicy News-Bearer.
Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.
jan2-dlm

Great Reductions are offered at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s in their Dress Goods and Cassimere Departments dec27—dtf

THE SUNDAY HERALD:
"Old 81."—Freshest News—Family Reading.
Cheapest and Best—Send for a Copy.
jan2 dlm

Cloaks! Cloaks!
The balance of our Cloaks has been this day reduced to as low as $4 00, former price $6 00. Other grades in same proportion. at
dec27-dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s

$722,243, ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS. Greatest Single Number Prize Drawing that ever took place in the United States. By authority of an act of the Legislature the drawings will take place in Public at Cheyenne, Wy. Positively, Dec. 30, 1876, to be drawn the 30th of each month.
$722,243 TO BE DISTRIBUTED.
Each and every Ticket will be entitled to a Prize. Tickets $3 each, or a package (10) tickets for $10. Information furnished. Apply to or address EMORY & CO. Brokers, 31 Park Row, New York City
dec2 deodlm-i,c,m

Read advertisement of Furchgott, Benedict & Co. dec8-dtf

Pictorial History of Atlanta.
An illustrated history of Atlanta, elegantly bound, is now in preparation. An accurate sketch of Atlanta and its growth, with numerous engravings of public edifices, business houses, residences and interesting views, will be presented. A subscription from every citizen is respectfully solicited. jan18—dtf

Furniture Factory No. 2.
We are now receiving at our warerooms, 72 Whitehall street, 150 dozen chairs, cane seats; 40 dozen rockers, cane seats, and we will receive in the next twenty days 40 dozen cane suits, all grades; also, all kinds bed-room furniture.
Call before you buy.
JAMES L. WATKINS,
Agent for Georgia.
Jan 14-tf

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.
These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. one or both, according to the requirements of the case.
Dr. Schenck himself who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousand similarly afflicted have used Dr Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.
Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed
Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.
jan3—deod1mojan

Local and Business Notices

Atlanta Trunk Factory.
For Trunks and Valises go to the
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,
99 Whitehall street.
Repairing done at short notice.
jan21-d3tsun,tues&thur

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

TIME TABLES.

To take effect Sunday, Dec'ber 10, 1876, 10.56 a m

No. 1 Noon Mail and Pass'ger Train—Out

STATIONS.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
Atlanta		11:00 a m
West Point	3:06	

No. 2. Evening Mail and Pass. Train—In

West Point		12:10 p m
Atlanta	4:35	

No. 3 Mixed Freight and Pass. Train—Out

Atlanta		4:35 p m
West Point	11:30	

No. 4 Mixed Freight and Pass. Train—In

West Point		3:00 a m
Atlanta	9:50	

No. 5. Day Freight Train—Outward.

Atlanta		7:00 a m
West Point	2:35	

No. 6. Day Freight Train—Inward.

West Point		8:00 a m
Atlanta	3:30	

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent

THE FIFTH JUSTICE.

CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.

be dispelled and the tranquillity of the country preserved.

Morton will lead the opposition to the bill upon constitutional grounds. He holds that congress alone, under the constitution, has the right to open and declare the vote, and that it cannot transfer that power to any other tribunal; that the bill will give the tribunal power to go behind the returns, and that this is a power which congress itself does not possess.

The most determined opposition which the bill will meet will come from the extremities of the two parties. The moderate men are inclined to give their sanction. The democrats of the east accept it because they apprehend that it will allay public passion and infuse new life into business channels; that it will revive credit, keep our bonds at a premium, and generally restore to their sections that activity which the unfortunate complication disturbed. The majority of the western democrats who oppose it will do so because it makes the apparent concession that Tilden has not been elected, and because of apprehension that the democrats of the east are willing to sacrifice Tilden to attain the resumption of their standstill business interests; because they regard that the question involved is one of dollars and cents, but a principal which must be adjusted according to the law and equities of the case, no matter what the honest annunciation of that result may lead to.

The democrats of the south are divided in sentiment, though a large number of them will vote with the more moderate men, because they feel that any objection coming from their section might be construed as a menace A great many of them say, however, they will only give assent to the proposition if its supporters can make it distinctly appear that their choice lies between the bill and civil war. The opposition will finally narrow down to the constitutional feature of the proposition, and the bone of contention will be, "has congress the right to delegate its vested powers under the constitution to a tribunal of its own creation? Has the tribunal thus created power to go behind the returns? If so, why has not congress, as much as a creature, the right to go behind the returns? If congress has such a right, why not exercise it itself, instead of transferring the right?"

W. W. Corcoran, the venerable banker, in speaking of the bill, which he does not indorse, and the feeling of the democrats of the east to advocate it, says: "They talk about bonds, the public credit, and say the solution is best which endangers them least. I have bonds; but if it becomes a choice between peace to preserve them, and civil war to preserve the constitution, I, for one, should be glad for such a purpose to see my bonds devoted to the use of wall paper.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION—ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE.

ATLANTA, January 22, 1877.

The senate met pursuant to adjournment—President Lester in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. J. P. Duncan, chaplain.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

By Mr. Bryan—To amend the act appointing a stenographer for the superior courts.

By Mr. DuBose—To authorize the Dade county coal company to call in their twelve per cent. bonds and to issue new bonds in lieu thereof.

By Mr. Lester—To further prescribe the duties of the supreme court.

Also, to regulate the law of insurance in the state of Georgia.

Also, to compel the municipal authorities of the city of Savannah to change the location of the lazaretto.

RESOLUTIONS AND RULES.

Mr. Cabaniss introduced a resolution to enforce the secresy of the proceedings of the senate while in executive session. Passed.

Mr. Bryan asked for a suspension of the rules, in order that the report of the committee on public buildings be read. The report recited that the committee had indisputable evidence from an examination of the cellars, etc., of the capitol that the building had settled during the past few days. The senator then introduced a resolution asking that a committee be appointed to ask that the governor have the state library moved from its present position at once; and that the committee be empowered to procure a safe building in which to hold the election of United States senator.

Senator Howell said that the crowd at the inaugural of Gen. Colquitt was as large as ever had been or ever would be in the representative hall. The story of the building falling was an old story, and one that had been rehashed until it created a general smile when it was mentioned. He thought that he could get an architect who wanted a job to make a report that the building had already fallen down.

Mr Furman, of the 20th, replied that Mr. Fay, who reported that the building was unsafe, was the architect who built it, and that he would hardly be likely to run down his own work. The senator read the report of Mr. Fay, in which he said that "he apprehended no immediate danger." He then showed that within the last three weeks, since the Fay report had been made, a crack had appeared in the clerks' room of the senate, showing that the wall had settled since the report had been made. He claimed that there was "immediate danger." The senator then indulged in a learned disquisition on truss roofs, isoceles triangles, timber shrinkage, etc, and then sat down.

Mr. Bryan said that to prove that no partisan spirit moved him, he would say that he was in favor of keeping the capital at Atlanta, and should so vote when the issue came. His simple desire was to check the spirit of demoralization that was spreading through assembly.

Mr. Bush had been in the legislature for several years, and ever since he had been here the capitol building has been falling. But it has never fallen yet. He thought if it was really falling now, they should do as the people in his district do, when a building begins to sag, viz: prop it with a pine sapling. He hoped the motion would be laid on the table.

Mr. Howell hoped the resolution would not be passed. It was a simple dodge to get a fee for some architect to go around and pick at the walls of the capitol. One or two architects had been paid every year, fat fees, to examine this building, and they were so used to getting this fee, that they come up for it when the legislature met, just as naturally as a horse would go to his trough for water.

Mr. Bryan withdrew all of his resolution except the clause requesting the governor "to remove the state library as soon as possible."

Mr. Reese moved to strike out "state library" and insert in lieu thereof, "so much of the state library as may endanger the safety of the capitol." The senator stated that there were thousands, possibly millions of pounds of rubbish in the state library that should be removed, anyhow, and either shoved in the cellar or burned. Resolution, as amended, passed.

Mr. Cabaniss offered a resolution bringing on the election for state printer on Wednesday next at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Howell hoped that the resolution would not prevail. The governor, in his message on Saturday, recommended certain reforms in the state printing. He hoped the legislature would not elect a printer, and give him vested rights before this reform was brought about. He felt certain, since he had become interested in the subject, that much money was paid out that should not be paid out, and he was willing to see a committee appointed to lop off every superfluous dollar that was being paid. He knew that hundreds of dollars were wasted every year, and he hoped that the leaks would be stopped.

Mr. Cabaniss remarked that his resolution contemplated certain changes being made in his office. His resolution read, "said printer shall be subject to such modifications as may be made."

Mr. Howell called attention to the fact that a simple resolution could not deprive the printer elected on that day of his vested rights. He said that if the printer was elected now, and the office was abolished by this legislature, the person elected would not be affected until the expiration of his term of office. When he is elected he takes the office and serves under the law then in force; that twenty-five per cent. is too much and should be reduced; that the legislature should see what can be saved to the state in this department before going into election. Motion to take up the resolution was lost.

It was moved to refer that passage of the governor's message discussing the state printing to the committee on printing. Passed.

Mr. Godfrey, of 28th, moved that the committee on public printing be requested to inquire the propriety of insuring the bill.

Mr. Black introduced a bill regulating the filing of affidavits of illegality.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To fix the compensation of tales jurors in Henry county. Passed.

To amend the act organizing criminal courts in the counties of Henry and DeKalb. Passed.

To better protect the setting apart of widows and orphans' year's support. The bill was amended by the judiciary committee so as to include all estates and was passed.

To consolidate offices of clerk of superior court and treasurer in Spaulding county. Passed.

To better enable persons to fill certain county offices, reducing bonds, &c. Recommitted.

To amend the claim laws of the state. Amended by the judiciary committee, and then passed.

To amend section 4712 of the code, providing for the punishment of attempts to commit suicide. Passed.

To amend the law governing the office of state printer, his duties, emoluments and privileges. Mr. Reese moved that the bill be made the special order for Thursday. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Cabiniss moved a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to decide whether or not the compensation for state printer could not be modified after the said printer had been elected, and had qualified. Passed.

Mr. Kibbee was invited to a seat on the floor.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The secretary then put a number of bills through the second reading.

The senate then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 10 A. M. by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. A. E. Cloud, representative from Clayton.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Northen moved to reconsider action in adopting a resolution authorizing the appointment of ten clerks. He did not make the motion as an attack on the clerk, or the many placehunters around here. He looked upon the clamor as one for bread more than power. He was here as the guardian of the people's money. Georgia was not rich enough to dispense invidious charity. The clerk can discharge the duty with six clerks.

Mr. Paine replied that the enrollment committee was satisfied that the clerks were necessary. He had no candidate for clerkship, but his experience was that clerks were necessary.

Mr. Turnbull moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which prevailed by yeas 64; nays 48.

Mr. Moses moved to reconsider the bill to consolidate the offices of tax receiver and collector in Pike county. It might save $112 per annum, but lose thousands. The incentive to collect closely would be lost. The officer would be more popular by so doing. The motion to reconsider prevailed.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Roberson—To fix and regulate liquor licenses in Appling county. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Cox, of Bryan—To amend the act for the protection of deer and partridges in certain counties, so far as relates to Bryan county. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Corker—To incorporate Midville, in Burke county. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Smith, of Butts—To prevent the obstructing of the public roads in this state. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

Also, to repeal the act to regulate the sale of liquor in Butts county, and the act submitting the local option law to the voters of the militia districts. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Paul—To create a board of commissioners in Calhoun county. Referred to judiciary committee.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The special committee to examine the executive mansion reported that the mansion needed repairing and refurnishing, and recommended the appropriation of $1,500 for that purpose. Referred to finance committee.

EX-GOV. SMITH.

Mr. Allred offered a resolution that the use of the hall be tendered ex-Gov. James M. Smith, to-night which was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution that the library committee inquire into the number of supreme court decisions, journals and laws necessary to be distributed. Rules suspended and the resolution referred to the library committee.

Mr. Pitcher offered a resolution that an architect be employed to report on the safety of the building. Tabled.

Mr. Case offered a resolution that after the election of U. S. senator the general assembly adjourn until March 14, 1877. On motion of Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, the resolution was tabled.

SENATE BILL READ.

The rules were suspended and the following senate bill read the first time and referred to the judiciary committee.

To amend section 3216 of the code, so as to make it applicable to cases of mandamus.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The special order at 11 a. m. being the consideration of the bill to provide for calling a constitutional convention was taken up.

Mr. Fry moved to postpone the special order until next Monday, in order to consider and perfect the bill. The senatorial contest may involve the entire week.

Mr. Candler regretted the necessity for opposing the views of the gentleman from Fulton county. It was a novel idea that it required time to consider this bill. The idea of calling a convention had been uppermost for the past ten years There was no man here whose mind was not already made up. Any week's discussion would not change a single vote. The measure would gain no strength by postponing it. The election of United States senator would not take a week. A senator would be elected on Wednesday.

Mr. Turnbull hoped the motion to postpone would not prevail. If we are to have a convention, let us pass this bill at once. Why delay? If we pass the bill we will have nothing else to do. Usually on the assembling of the legislature great enthusiasm prevailed in favor of a constitutional convention, but after two or three weeks the enthusiasm was dispelled.

Mr. Fry rejoined that the member from Banks was as handsome as he was wise. There were matters, however, to be considered. The judiciary committee only imperfectly considered the bill. Will you submit the constitution to the people? Will you avoid it? The bill does not provide for either. Questions of such gravity require careful consideration, coolness and decision. I will be candid with you. I am opposed to the convention, but if one is to be called, let the law be carefully considered, and the result of your handiwork submitted to the people. If the people want a convention, they should have it. The history of constitutional conventions in Georgia show that six have been submitted to the people, and ratified by them. Mature your minds before you act.

Mr. Walsh opposed the motion to postpone. Every man had considered the question for the last six years. He was as willing to accommodate the opposition as any member on the floor, but he was not willing to defer action and jeopardize this bill. It can be considered as well now as next Monday.

Mr. Stewart, of Spalding, said there were good reasons why the motion should not prevail. If the present bill does not pass, there are gentlemen here who will have new matter to introduce, but it passes the new matter will be unnecessary. Thousands can be saved by passing the bill now. To pass the bill and go home would promote the scheme of the gentleman from Fulton for reconsideration.

The motion to postpone was lost by yeas 39, nays 87.

Mr. Hillyer offered an amendment that at said election the electors shall have written or printed on their ballots "Convention" or "No Convention", and if a majority shall declare in favor of a convention then it shall be held, and the convention shall submit the constitution framed by them to the people for ratification or rejection.

Mr. Bloodworth moved that as the bill provided for appropriating money the house resolved itself into the committee of the whole to consider it, which motion prevailed.

The house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. Walsh in the chair.

Mr. Bloodworth moved that the bill be taken up and read by sections, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Whittle moved to adopt the first section of the bill authorizing and requiring the governor to issue his proclamation ordering the election on the second Tuesday in June, 1877, for delegates for a convention to be held in Atlanta on the second Wednesday in July, 1877. Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, moved to strike out June and insert April.

Mr. Cox, of Troup, opposed the motion to strike. The present state of federal affairs was such that the election ought to not be held in April. If trouble prevailed the governor could call the legislature together in time to review their action.

Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, said that he feared General Green more than the federal government. June was a busy time with agriculturalists.

Mr. Peek moved to amend by striking out June and inserting August, and striking out July and inserting September.

Mr. Hood opposed both motions. The judiciary committee were unanimous as to the time. He could see no reason for amending. June was the best month. The amendments were then withdrawn.

Mr. Davis, of Houston, moved to strike out "1878" and insert "1878."

He said that the principal objection to the constitution was to the homestead feature which he considered the least objectionable. The policy of humanity and civilization was to erect a family altar where the sweet influences of home might surround the unfortunate. Formerly bankrupts were sold into slavery, and the debtor's cell was subsequently substituted for slavery. Old men left prison walls for the grave, and young men to enter life cut off from hope, while their families were thrown on the world.

It was a duty we owed society to protect the sons and daughters of our land. No civilized state in the land but what erected such an altar. When our property was swept away and we needed credit a lien law was established. It encouraged the farming class to speculate. The homestead was the only shield and protection to their innocent wives and children. The creditor class was eminently a speculative one. The homestead stands as a barrier between the creditors and speculation, and therefore it is to be eliminated. He looked upon its elimination as disruptive in its tendencies. Let us continue to endure the evils of the present constitution than precipitate evils by unwise action. Let us have courage to defer it.

Mr. Cox, of Troup, said he favored retrenchment of breath as well as in expenditures, but he wanted to be expressly on the record on this question. He did not understand that the homestead was demanded by humanity and